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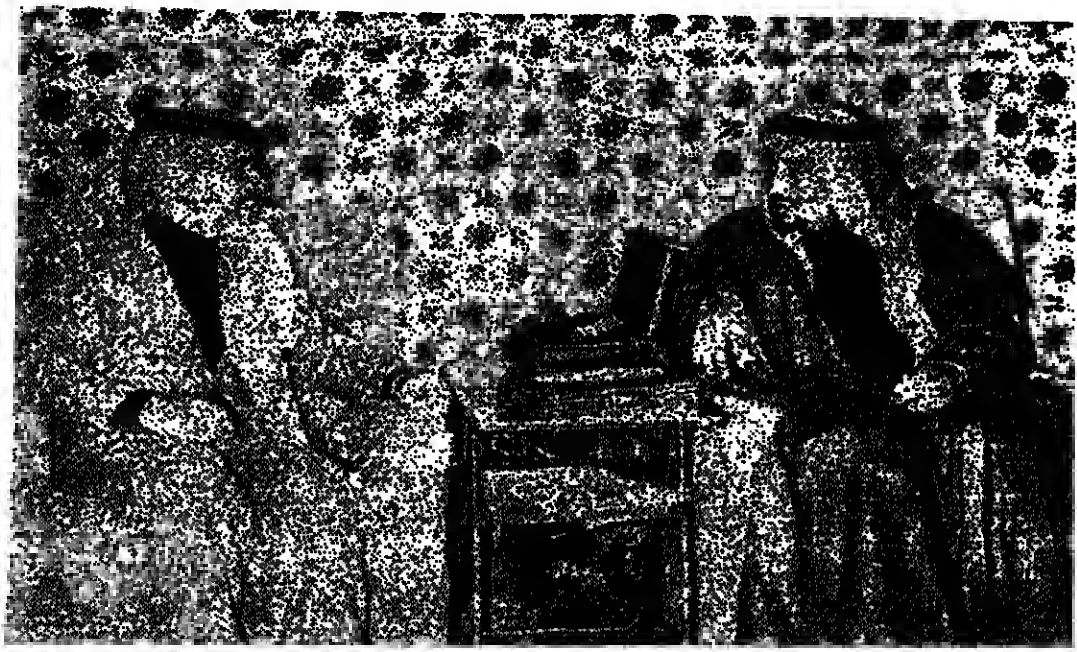
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### Meets Khaled, Fahd

## Hussein arrives on visit



JORDANIAN MONARCH: King Khaled Monday receiving Jordan's King Hussein who arrived on a visit to the Kingdom.

ROYAL CAMP, Jan. 22 (SPA) — King Khaled Monday received at his desert camp near Riyadh King Hussein of Jordan who is on a private visit to the Kingdom.

He was joined by Crown Prince Fahd who had arrived at the camp earlier in the day to meet the Jordanian monarch. Also present were Prince Abdullah — second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation and Prince Saud, foreign minister who returned from talks in Germany early Monday morning. A number of other princes, ministers and senior officials were also present.

King Hussein was accompanied by his Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal cabinet.

King Khaled gave a luncheon banquet in honor of the Jordanian monarch and his delegation.

## Iran army chief pledges support for Bakhtiar govt.

TEHRAN, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Iran's military chief warned Monday the nation was in grave danger and called on his men to "overcome their sentiments" and defend the Bakhtiar government.

The unprecedented radio appeal by Gen. Abbas Gharabaghi, chief of staff of the imperial armed forces, came as troops backed by armor broke up clashes between pro- and anti-Shah gangs in Reyahieh.

State radio said the clashes left five dead and 25 injured, and that the city, located near the Turkish frontier, "looked like a war torn city."

Witnesses reported gunfire in the streets at dusk.

Gharabaghi issued his appeal after telling reporters in Tehran that the 430,000-man armed forces stood firmly behind Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar in the face of his challenge by religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini. Khomeini plans to return to Iran on Friday and has vowed to replace the constitutional monarchy with an Islamic republic.

His pledge represents not only a challenge to Bakhtiar but to the armed forces whose high command remains loyal to the Shah.

"In this sensitive period of history, I would like to remind you that the unity, security and well-being of the people are in danger," Gharabaghi said.

"In these chaotic days the spirit, love of country and discipline of Iranian soldiers, well known all over the world, give reassurance that all of you will not hesitate in performing your duties," he said.

Gharabaghi said "elements with bad intentions" were seeking to infiltrate the ranks of the military "and create difficulties."

He appealed to young enlisted soldiers, many of whom are believed to have deep respect for Khomeini, "to make the best use of the experience of their commanders."

"The servants of the imperial armed forces, with decisive will and patriotism, will overcome their sentiments and will endeavor more than before to support the legal government," he said.

In Reyahieh, troops backed by armor moved in to break up barricades erected by the demonstrators.

"The entire armed forces stand fully behind the legal and constitutional government," Gharabaghi told reporters.

Khomeini has called Bakhtiar's government illegal because it was appointed by the Shah.

Millions of his followers are expected Friday to welcome the religious leader, whose mass movement forced the Shah to leave the country on an indefinite vacation, which many observers believe will end in permanent exile.

In Paris, meanwhile, Jalal Tehrani, head of the regency council established to look after crown interests in the Shah's absence, announced he was resigning.

(Continued on back page)

## Fateh official killed in booby-trap blast

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — A Palestinian commando leader listed by the Israelis as the mastermind of the 1972 Munich attack was killed Monday night, along with four of his aides, when a radio-controlled bomb exploded in west Beirut.

The Fateh commando organization said in a statement that Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan) died when the bomb exploded as he and his aides were driving by.

Abu Hassan was in charge of personal security for Fateh leader Yasser Arafat, who is also chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Israelis blamed Abu Hassan for the Olympic Games attack at Munich in September, 1972, in which 11 members of the Israeli team were killed.

First reports on the Beirut blast said a number of people were hurt when the remote-controlled bomb went off.

The Fateh statement did not say who was responsible for the explosion. But Palestinian officials privately blamed the Israelis.

Fateh vowed that the death of Abu Hassan would not go unavenged.

The last previous attempt on the life of a commando leader occurred last November when Fateh Central Committee member Khaled al-Wazir was killed.

Abu Jihad narrowly escaped a bomb blast in south Lebanon.

Palestinian officials said the blast that killed Abu Hassan and his bodyguards occurred when a truckload of explosives parked in a crowded West Beirut street was detonated.

"At least six and maybe as many as 12 civilians were also killed," said an official at the PLO news agency Wafa.

A doctor at the American University Hospital in Beirut said the commando leader was (Continued on back page)



SLAIN LEADER: Stock picture of Fateh leader Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan) who was killed in a Beirut explosion Monday. (Wirephoto)

## Intensive bargaining reported at PNC meeting in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (R) — Palestinian leaders were locked in a crucial power struggle here Monday as radical commando groups challenged the authority of their overall chief, Yasser Arafat.

Radical Palestinian sources reported intensive bargaining behind closed doors over the composition of a new executive committee, the supreme body of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The debate took place on the final day of a conference of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the equivalent of a parliament-in-exile, which is expected to reaffirm PLO rejection of Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and to call for stopping up guerrilla warfare against Israel.

The sources said Arafat was under strong pressure to relinquish control of the committee from splinter groups which have disagreed with his comparatively moderate policies.

"Arafat is fighting a rear-guard action but he has powerful support and the final outcome is still in the balance," one source said.

According to the radicals, three seats had been allocated to Arafat and leaders of his Fateh commando organization and five to other groups, and they were now haggling over independent representatives who could swing the balance either way.

The sources said the number of independents was likely to be cut from nine in the previous 15-man committee to four, thereby reducing the size of the executive.

They said one independent seat had been taken over by the hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They said another independent casualty would be Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, the senior PLO spokesman and a close confidant of Arafat.

Observers said the political bargaining was not expected to have any immediate effect on key PLO policies directed by Arafat since he would retain his power-base at the head of Fateh, by far the biggest commando group.

## Atherton's Israeli talks bogged down

TEL AVIV, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Efforts to revive Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations Monday appeared tangled in legalistic argument about a precise definition of the term "unprovoked aggression."

United States special envoy Alfred Atherton and his aides struggled to frame a definition which would satisfy both the Israelis and the Egyptians, official sources said.

After more talks Monday with an Israeli team headed by Dr. Elihu Ben-Elissar, director of the prime minister's office, Atherton called an adjournment to ask for advice from Washington.

The definition was required in connection with the disputed \$2 billion

Article Six of the draft peace treaty which Egypt has declined to sign without having modifications attached in a side letter.

The article states that the treaty would have priority over Egypt's previous pacts with Arab states. But President Anwar Sadat insists that Egypt should retain the right to help Arab countries in the event of Israeli aggression.

Ben-Elissar told reporters after a 90-minute meeting with the U.S. envoy: "We continued to formulate a number of ideas and there was slight progress... the talks will continue until we complete the journey."

After his latest meeting with the Israeli delegation, Atherton (Continued on back page)

## Hundreds of civilians flee S. Lebanon artillery duels

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Hundreds of Lebanese fled from their homes Monday as heavy artillery and rocket exchanges raged for the second successive day along the border with Israel.

A communiqué by the Palestinian high command in Beirut accused Israel and its right-wing Lebanese allies in south Lebanon of starting the latest, boy armament.

An Israeli military command retrained from any immediate comment on the Palestinian charge, but military sources in Tel Aviv said it appeared all the shooting was taking place north of the border, between the Palestinians and the rightist militias.

Provincial Lebanese authorities said two Lebanese civilians were killed and three were wounded in the renewed shelling. They said the barrage accelerated the exodus of the population that started Sunday in the region of Nabatiyeh, the provincial capital, 12 kms north of the border.

A spokesman for the governor of south Lebanon said the shelling was much heavier than Sunday.

"It is a relentless barrage that covered four other villages in addition to Arroun and Nabatiyeh. The village of Aishieh took a terrible beating," the Lebanese spokesman added.

Aroun and Aishieh were hit by Israeli helicopter borne troops that struck against commando held positions in south Lebanon last Friday, leaving an estimated 50 persons dead in their wake.

The commander of the rightist militia, Maj. Saad Haddad, confirmed that his forces were involved in the artillery firing.

"There is shooting from all sides, their side and our side," he told Israel radio.

One three-hour exchange began about midnight, and there was another brief exchange around 8:30 (0630GMT) Monday morning, the radio report said. The firing was between Palestinian forces near Beaufort Castle, about four miles from the Israeli border, and Haddad's forces centered in Marjayoun, the radio said.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said Israeli warplanes had been driven out of south Lebanese airspace by Palestinian anti-aircraft fire.

The shelling of Nabatiyeh continued into the afternoon, the agency said, accusing Israel of trying to create a pretext for "another major aggression against south Lebanon."

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CARGO DISCHARGED IN KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM		
During the week number		
From 15-2-1399 Hegra 13-1-1979 Gregorian		
To 21-2-1399 Hegra 19-1-1979 Gregorian		
COMMODITY	FREIGHT	TONS DISCHARGED
1. FOODSTUFFS		
Flour/Wheat	—	—
Maize	—	—
Barley	—	—
Rice	—	454
Sugar	—	5993
Tea	—	—
Other Foods	—	7217
Fruit	—	597
Chicken	—	342
Meat	—	114
Eggs	—	—
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	—	14717
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS		
Cement	—	51364
Steel	—	15236
Timber	—	3010
General Building Materials	—	20962
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	—	90572
3. VEHICLES		
Vehicles in Number	—	1732
Vehicles in Tons	—	29104
4. LIVESTOCK		
Number of Head	—	—
5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO		
—	—	79211
TOTAL DISCHARGED:		
(A) 231604 Tons Cargo	—	—
(B) 1732 Vehicles in Number	—	—
(C) — Head of Livestock	—	—

## Syria doubles defense budget

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Syria will almost double its defense spending to eight billion Syrian pounds (about \$2.2 billion) under its new budget presented to the people's assembly (parliament) Sunday night.

The budget, announced by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Hafez, amounts to 22,591 million Syrian pounds (about \$5.64 billion), an increase of 111 million Syrian pounds (\$28 million) over last year's budget.

Hafez said the defense allocations were designed to develop Syria's defense potential and the training and equipment of its armed forces, and to consolidate the country's pan-Arab role.

"Conditions surrounding us and the region require a powerful community that is able to resist and stand fast," Hafez said.

"Our national advance towards unity also requires that we should have the ability to confront Zionist plans and resist surrender, anti-unionist trends," he added.

Syria's defense allocations last year amounted to \$1,122 million.

The record budget announcement coincided with efforts by Syria and Iraq to merge in a single state.

Rulers of both countries said the projected union was designed to "restore the strategic balance of power in the Middle East after Egypt's exit from Arab ranks."

According to the latest estimates of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Syria has a standing army of 227,900 men. Iraq has a 212,000-man army.

Together the two countries can field an armored force of 4,300 tanks and an air force of 731 combat planes. These include a Syrian squadron of MiG-27 fighters, the most sophisticated warplane in the Soviet arsenal according to the institute.

Hafez said the government would spend 11,031,957,000 Syrian pounds (about \$2.75 billion) on investment and 600 million Syrian pounds (\$150 million) on stabilizing the prices of staple foods.

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During the week number		
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To 21-2-1399 Hegra 19-1-1979 Gregorian		
COMMODITY	FREIGHT	TONS DISCHARGED
1. FOODSTUFFS		
Flour/Wheat	—	17136
Maize	—	3853
Rice	—	7682
Sugar	—	—
Tea	—	1226
Various Foodstuffs	—	46399
Fruit	—	19851
Poultry	—	7134
Meat	—	2450
Eggs	—	—
Sub-Total for Foodstuffs:	—	105731
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS		
Cement	—	24193
Steel	—	14218
Timber	—	8913
General Building Materials	—	138109
Sub-Total for Construction Materials:	—	185433
3. VEHICLES		
Vehicles in number	—	1913
Vehicles in Tons	—	25021
4. LIVESTOCK		
Number of Head	—	14876
5. OTHER GENERAL CARGO		
—	—	124554
TOTAL DISCHARGED:		
(A) 440739 Tons Cargo	—	—
(B) 1913 Vehicles in Numbers	—	—
(C) 14876 Head of Livestock	—	—



## Planning minister says

## Saudi projects beset by rising costs

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — The fluctuations of the world oil market, international currency speculations and world inflation have combined to drive up the cost of executing developing projects here, Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer told a business seminar in Abu Dhabi Saturday.

Quoted in "Al-Bilad" newspaper, Sunday, the minister told the businessmen that the Kingdom's small industrial capability left it at the mercy of the increasingly high prices of foreign companies, some of whom may have been guilty of overpricing.

For this reason the next development plan, due to commence in mid-1980, will concentrate on diversifying the economy of the country to provide a productive base for new industry, Sheikh Hisham told the opening session of the six-day seminar.

Investment in infrastructure to the next plan will be gra-

dually diverted to such productive sectors as industry, agriculture and mining, he said. At the same time, the King-

dom will make a major effort in training to provide skilled manpower to replace expensive foreign labor in both the

public and private sectors. Already the Kingdom has over 800 industrial projects worth nearly \$2 billion and future industrial growth will not depend solely on hydrocarbons, he said. By 1980 and the end of the present development plan Saudi Arabia expects to have 1,300 productive industries.

The Kingdom is however faced with two major obstacles to the development of a productive industrial base — first, the "obstructive" attitude of the oil-consuming countries who do not encourage additional industrial competition and, second, the lack of coordination in industrial planning between the oil-producers of the region.

"Comprehensive coordination is required before we can expect to set up an organization for the region on the pattern of the European Economic Community," Sheikh Hisham said.

Sheikh Hisham, who returned to Riyadh Monday, said he also discussed with the United Arab Emirates Minister Said bin Ghobash preparations for the Gulf Planning Ministers Conference due to be held in Riyadh this year.

## 54 Japan firms to study chemical plant at Jubail

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (RI) — A group of 54 Japanese companies Tuesday established a firm in Tokyo to conduct feasibility studies for a 250 billion yen (\$1.26 billion) petrochemical project at Jubail, the Mitsubishi Corporation said.

Mitsubishi, leader of the group, said the project called for construction of an ethylene-based center with an annual capacity of 310,000 tonnes by 1985 jointly with the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC).

The new company, named

Saudi Petrochemicals Development Corporation, is capitalized at 500 million yen (\$1.6 million) Mitsubishi said.

It will conduct feasibility studies for the project, mainly market research, for about a year and half, Mitsubishi said.

A larger part of the complex's output is targeted to Asia, chiefly by Japan, it said.

Cost for the project will be shared equally by the Japanese side and SABIC, the semi-economic cooperation fund will supply half of the cost, the Japanese side is to put up, Mitsubishi said.

Participating firms include Mitsubishi Petrochemical Company Limited, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited, Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company Limited, Nippon Yusen KK, and Tokyo Electric Power Company Limited.

Terminal contract let UPI adds: Japan's Nippon Kokan K.K. announced Monday it has received a \$50 million order from Saudi Arabia for steel to be used in construction of the Pilgrims Terminal at the new international airport north of Jeddah.

The steel producer said 32,000 tons of steel pipes and other components will be shipped in five instalments to the Kingdom from April 25 for building the terminal, which will be 53 times the size of a football field.

It said the groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled for June.

The terminal, capable of accommodating some 300,000 pilgrims at a time, was originally proposed by Owens-Corning Saudi Contracting Services Co., a Saudi-U.S. venture, according to the Japanese firm.

## Arab investors discuss projects

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — The Board of the Arab Investment Company opened meetings here Monday under its chairman Abdul Aziz Al-Rashed, governor of the Saline Water Conversion Corporation to discuss report on the projects which the company is financing, including the sugar project Kenana, in Sudan, a glass industry in which it is heavily involved, in Jordan, a cement project and a water plant in Morocco and an livestock development project in Syria.

## Indian minister arrives Jan. 29

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Indian Minister of Industry George Fernandez will arrive here on Jan. 29 for talks with Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Alghosbi on industrial cooperation and use of Indian technical expertise.

## Minister to open island desalt unit

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh will open Saturday, Feb. 3 the first water desalination plant in the south-western Frasan Islands. The SR 42 million plant will have a capacity of 134,000 gallons of water per day.

## SR 3m Saudia Jizan building opened

A Saudia building in Jizan costing SR 3 million was recently opened by Governor of Jizan Prince Muhammad ibn Turki, and Saudia Director-General Sheikh Kamel Sindi, the airline has announced. It will cope with 600 passengers a day at ordinary times, and more in the pilgrimage and school holidays.

## Humaid U.K. tour seen productive

LONDON, Jan. 22 (SPA)

— The visit here of Saudi Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Osman Al-Humaid and his talks with British military leaders have produced "tangible developments in military cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Britain."

Humaid and his delegation last week ended a four-day official visit to Britain at the invitation of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, head of the joint defense staff.

During the visit, Gen. Humaid watched displays of the Rapier ground-to-air missile and the Lynx helicopter and other military equipment.



SECURITY: Gen. Fayed Al-Awfi, chief of Public Security at the police post in Qurayash during his tour of the north-west which ended Monday.

## In industry, farming

## Law set to attract foreign capital

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — A new law designed to attract foreign investment in industrial and agricultural projects in Saudi Arabia will be enacted shortly, "Okaz" reported Monday.

The law will provide the foreign investor with a ten-year tax holiday in industrial and agricultural projects and five years tax exemption for other projects. Saudi investors must, however, hold at least 25 per cent of the projects' capital.

For the provisions to take effect, the project proposed must be in the framework of Saudi development planning and be accompanied by expertise from abroad. The Ministry of Industry and Electricity must first issue a license for the project on the recommendations of an investment committee, made up of a deputy minister and representatives from the Ministries of Planning, Finance and National Economy, Agriculture and Water, Petroleum and Mineral Resources and Commerce.

The committee will examine the foreign investor's proposal and will also handle any disputes or complaints and recommend penalties for any in-

fringement of the new regulations. Projects related to exploration for oil and minerals are excluded, the paper said.

Other incentives to the foreign investor include permission to own land for the project, but under existing real estate regulations for non-Saudis. Labor and social insurance regulation and other Saudi laws are also binding on the foreign investor.

Projects begun before the new law comes into force will not benefit from the new tax exemptions, unless new capital is raised or new work undertaken to alter the project.

In case of failure to meet the ministry's standard, the ministry is empowered to withdraw the license, liquidate the project or deprive the venture of all or some of the new regulation's privileges, the paper said.

## Front leader says

## Kingdom urging Filipino rebel unity

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — Two Muslim liberation movements in the Philippines are negotiating toward uniting their forces after differences lasting several years, the chairman of the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization said here Monday.

Sultan Harun Rashid Luckman who is in voluntary exile in Mecca told "Arab News" Monday that Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal had urged the leaders of the movements to unite and seek a peaceful solution to their quarrel with the government of the

Philippines—a move encouraged by Muslim World League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harkan.

Sultan Luckman said that Nur Misari, leader of the Moro Liberation Movement has reacted favorably to these mediation attempts which were joined by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumadja at the last Islamic foreign ministers conference in Senegal.

Philippines President Marcos has, in the meantime, issued

## SR1 billion Abha clinic to go out to tender

ABHA, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Bids will soon be invited for the construction of a SR 1 billion, 500-bed hospital here, Dr. Bashir Haqqi, the Southern Province's health affairs director said Monday.

He said there are now 11 hospitals in the province with 1,000 beds. A new SR 350 million, 500 bed hospital is almost ready to open in Jizan.

There are 232 dispensaries in the area, including 127 in Asir and Beisha, 23 in Najran and 82 in Jizan, the director said.

A 150 bed pulmonary hospital and a 300-bed psychiatric hospital are planned for Al-Ihsa.

Construction of Hofuf Central Hospital has been completed, the director said.

## Saud returns from Bonn talks

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal returned here early Monday from the Federal Republic of Germany where he had held talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Foreign Minister Prince

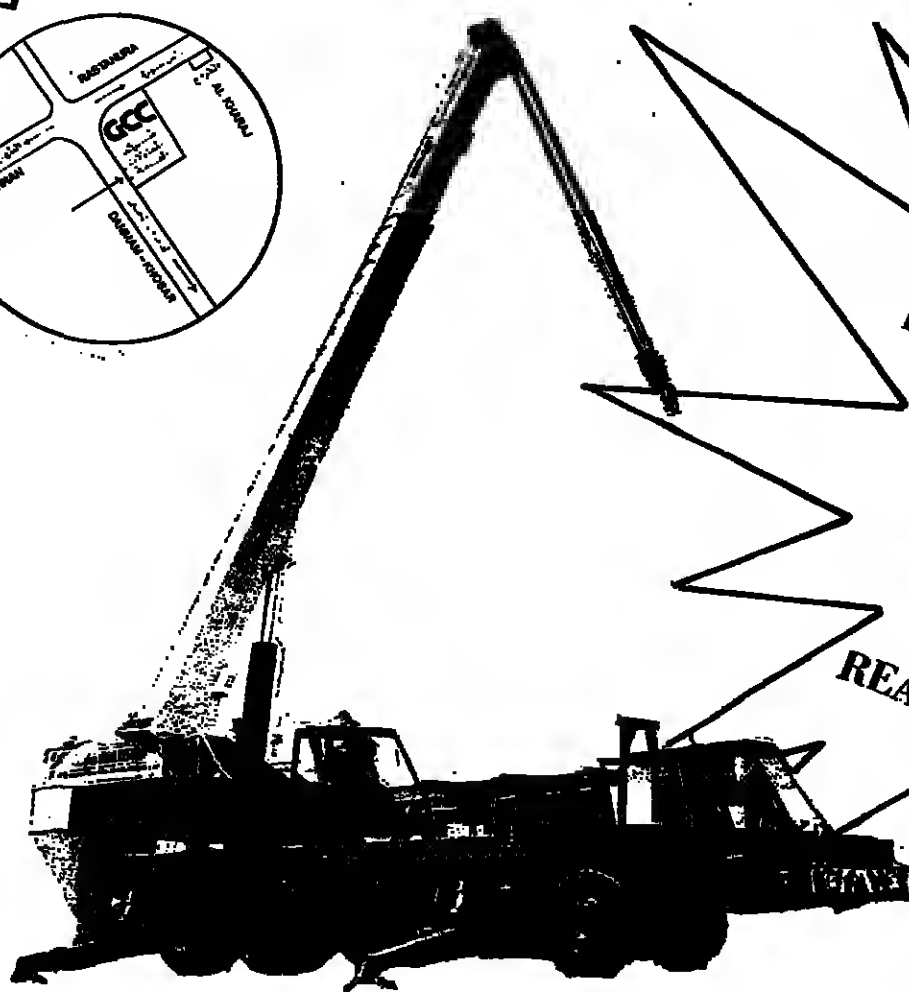
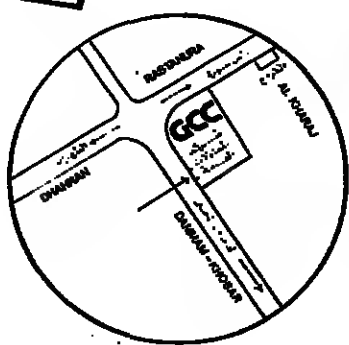
a call to the exiled leaders to return home and put up their own candidates for elections in two predominantly Muslim provinces. But the movements are demanding, among other things, new registration of voters which, they hope, will prove that Muslims form the majority in 13 southern states, and the lifting of martial law.

"If these conditions are met by the government of the Philippines, I will go back tomorrow," Sultan Luckman said.

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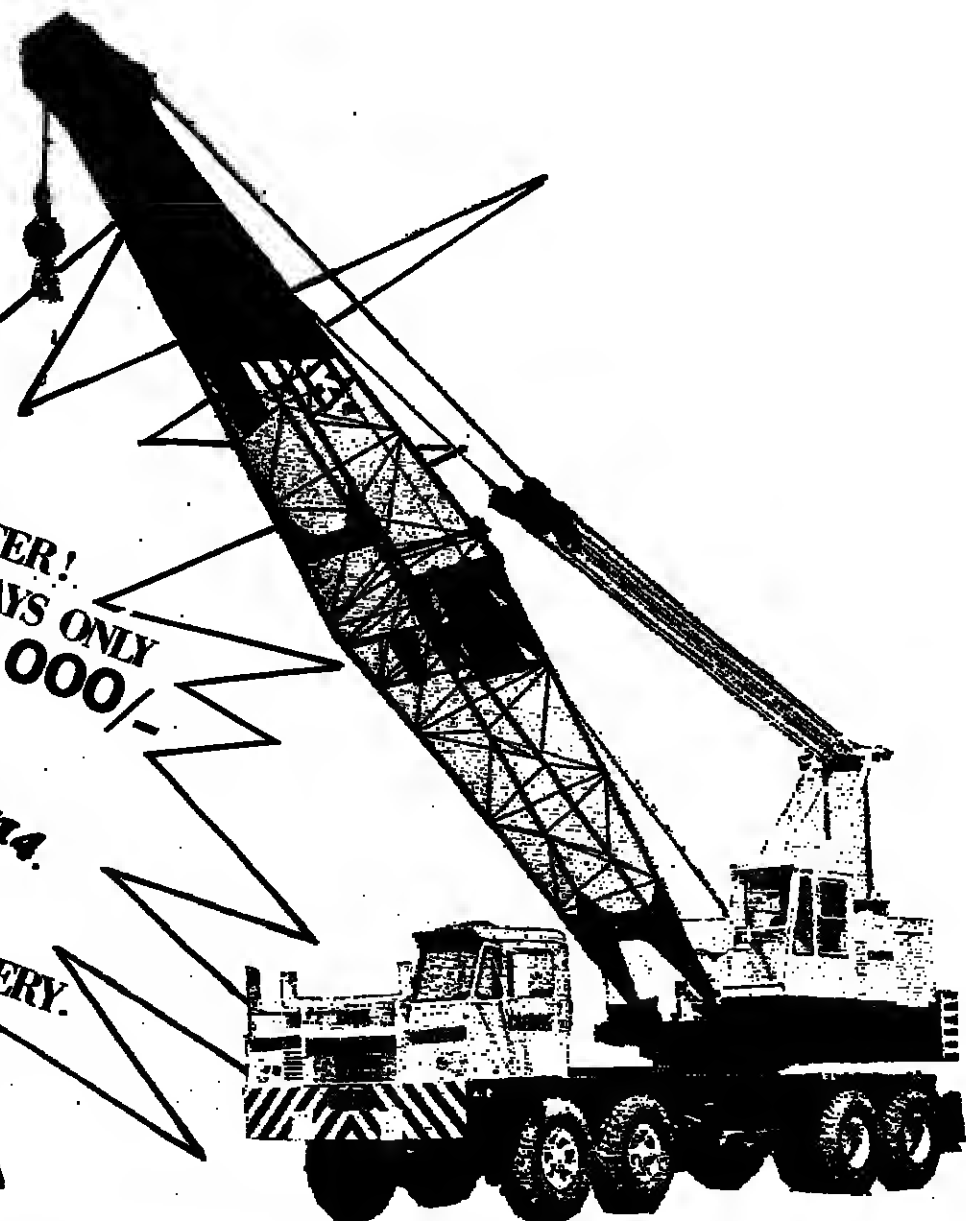
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مكتبة الجول



## Avoid tribal clashes

## Soviets evacuate Iran border area

IRAN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Soviet reports indicate the Soviet Union is evacuating its border area near the border with Iran to prevent tribal clashes with this country's religiously inspired crisis, informants report.

Sources, who declined to be identified, said the Russians are concerned about tribal clashes involving Muslims living on both sides of the border.

## national repercussions.

The Soviets apparently are worried that Iran's Muslim revival could spread into the Soviet republics of Azerbaijan and Turkmen.

While the Russians are believed to be strengthening security along the 1,550 mile long Iranian-Soviet border, there were no signs of offensive troop buildups, the sources said.

Iranian state police have reported military movements

"that do not appear to be normal" in some neighboring countries.

Although the report gave no elaboration, informed Iranian sources said their main concern was with Soviet-backed Afghanistan.

The sources said they doubted the Soviets would risk provoking the United States by direct action in Iran.

Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar has accused Afghan Communists of provoking dis-

## orders in Tehran.

An Iranian police report over the weekend spoke of 500 Afghans camped near the border hoping to take advantage of "the present situation" to pillage Iranian communities.

The United States has maintained intelligence listening posts along the Iranian-Soviet border. President Carter conceded last week that, because of the unstable situation in Iran, these posts could be lost.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have exchanged warnings in recent months against interfering in Iran.

Under a 1921 treaty of friendship with Iran, the Russians maintain the right to send troops into Iran if a third country invades or uses it as a base for military aggression against the Soviets.

Another active area, informed sources report, is the border between Iran and Iraq. But the sources said Iraqi troop movements seem to be aimed at curbing Kurdish rebel activity against the Baghdad regime.

Last Thursday, two Iranian soldiers were reported wounded and three others taken prisoner when Kurdish tribesmen crossed over the border from Iraq to attack a frontier post near the Iranian town of Sarhad.

Kurdish rebels had been supported in their struggle against Iraq by the Shah until 1974, when Tehran settled its border differences with Baghdad and cut off arms aid to the Kurds.

## Arafat invited for Palestine speech in U.S.

AMMAN, Jan. 22 (R) — The Arab-American Friendship Society has invited Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to visit the United States and address the American people direct on the Palestinian cause, the president of the Society Muhammad Mahdi said here.

In an interview with "Al-Akhar" daily Monday, Dr. Mahdi said the invitation came in a memorandum submitted to Arafat and to the Palestinian National Council (PNC) now meeting in Damascus.

Arafat may announce his acceptance to the invitation after the PNC meetings, he added.



President Assad

## Sekou Toure confers with Assad

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad had talks in Damascus Sunday with visiting Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure on the Arab-Israeli conflict and African developments.

Official sources said Assad thanked the Guinean leader for his country's support for the Arab cause, and Sekou Toure reviewed developments in Africa.

Sekou Toure arrived here Saturday from Baghdad for an official three-day visit. He left Monday for Libya.

## Ford: Failure to sign treaty will give Soviet Union a boost

TEL AVIV, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Former President Gerald Ford has said failure to reach an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty would serve the interests of the Soviet Union and the radical Arabs, and he reminded Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin of his "unique potential opportunity" to reach peace.

But Begin, hosting a state dinner for Ford Sunday, signaled a continuation of Israel's cautious diplomacy aimed at insuring "no danger of a co-ignation" on the Egyptian front in the event of a conflict with other Arab states.

Ford was in Israel on a three-day visit as part of a swing through the Middle East.

Ford appeared to brush aside the current problems delaying a peace agreement — "language, articles, paragraphs" — in favor of what he called "the broad view."

He said, "If nothing is signed, who will be pleased? The Soviet Union and the radical Arabs... so it is the great statesmen who have the opportunity today. The destiny of their people is in their hands."

Ford met privately with Begin soon after arriving from Saudi Arabia earlier Sunday. He was awarded an honorary



TOUR: Former U.S. President Gerald Ford and his wife Betty who are currently on a tour of Middle Eastern countries.

doctorate of philosophy by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem before attending the dinner in his honor.

Monday Ford went touring through Jerusalem and enjoyed it so much he ignored the rain and kept asking to see more.

Following a breakfast with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Ford and his wife, Betty, went to the haunting memorial to the 6 million Jews killed during the Nazi era and signed the guest book there.

Earlier Ford discussed the Middle East situation with

Dayan. Contrary to newspaper reports in Cairo and Tel Aviv, Ford has not made his Middle East trip a springboard for any announcement that he would seek the 1980 Republican presidential nomination. He called such reports "nonsense."

Ford was taken to Mount Herzl, Israel's national cemetery, and there asked to see the grave of Golda Meir. In rain, he walked down the gravel path with his wife at his side and stood bareheaded in the rain for a minute of silent prayer.

## Iranian demonstrators occupy Iran's consulate in Bombay

DELHI, Jan. 22 (R) — Students, armed with explosives, took over the Iranian consulate in Bombay and staff members of Press Trust of India reported.

The news agency said the demonstrators called the "illegal" rule of Prime Minister Bakhtiar.

A guard outside the

consulate said it had been taken over by about 15 students identified as members of the Iranian Islamic Students Association.

A student spokesman told PTI that they were holding two vice-consuls and two women members of the staff as hostages.

Police said that in addition to pistols and explosives the students were armed with acid bombs.

Police and fire brigade officials cordoned off the area.

One of the students said they intended to occupy the consulate for 24 hours to show the Indian people that Bakhtiar's government was illegal and that the mission had no right to represent him.

The students said they were supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini who is due to return to Iran this week after 15 years in exile.

They removed official insignia from the consulate and set up posters of Khomeini and another Iranian leader, Dr. Mujibah Sitarati.

Slogans, including "Down with the U.S. imperialists," were shouted from inside the consulate.

No one was injured in the takeover.

A statement issued by Iranian embassy Second Secretary Ali Amir-Parviz in New Delhi said that despite a government promise to disband SAVAK, "their agents are continuing their plots against the staff of the embassy as well as Iranian students and other members of the Iranian community in India." He said a group of staff members were going on strike in protest against SAVAK.

## Egyptians deny Israelis covered coup attempt

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (AP) — Egyptian officials Monday categorically denied reports that a secret service alerted a Libyan-backed assassination plot against President Sadat and that it is the current peace in the Middle East.

Report in "The New Times" said the tip came 977 and that Sadat it up by peace over Israel to end the 30 Middle East conflict, tory is a sly way of the Egyptian peace med from an Israeli

initiative," a senior diplomat said, emphatically denying that the Egyptians had held a secret meeting with Israeli envoys to arrange for Sadat's Jerusalem trip in November 1977.

Senior police officials also denied that the Israelis had tipped them off on a Libyan plot to assassinate Sadat.

"We really don't need the Israelis to tell us that. We have kept close tabs on Libyan activities and intentions. They are clear as the eyes of a new born babe," the official said. "The Egyptian secret service is just as good as the Israelis."

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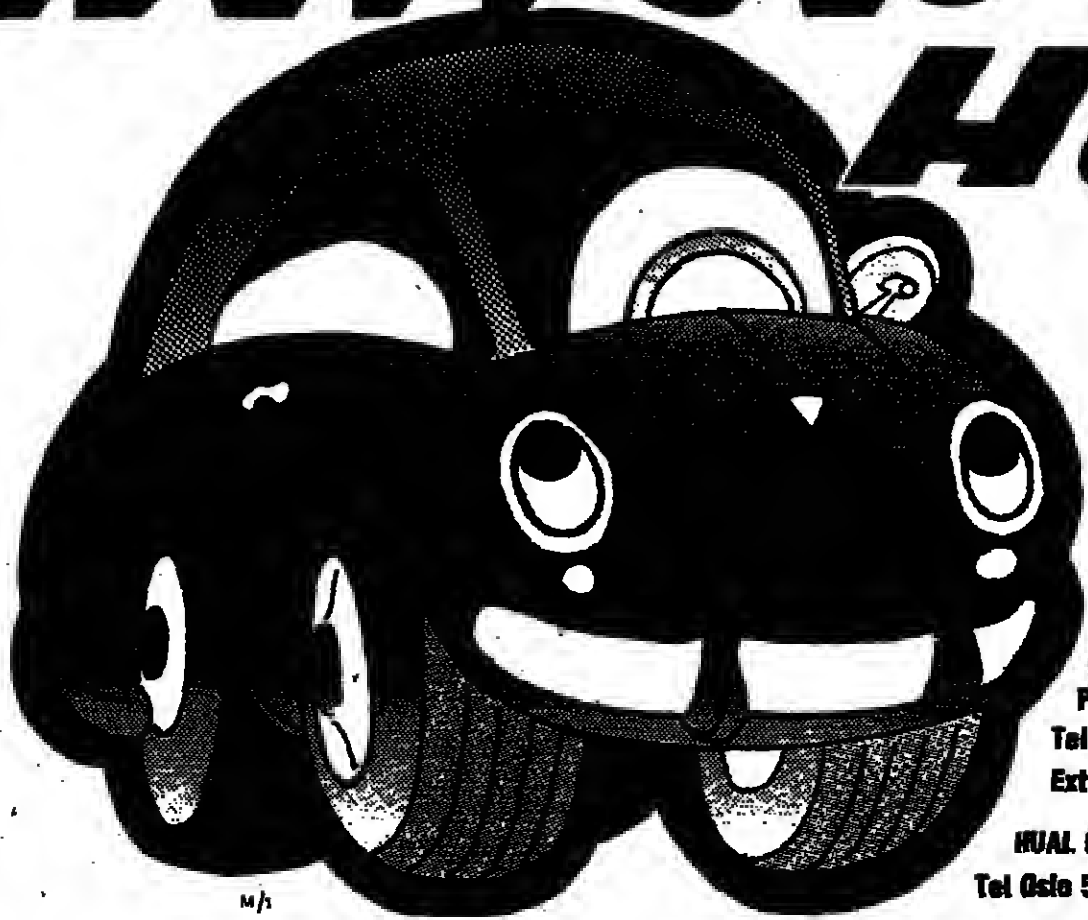
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## U.S. diplomat hopes China will earn trade preference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Leonard Woodcock, the ambassador-designate to Peking, said Sunday he hoped the liberalization of Chinese life would go far enough to make China eligible for "most-favored-nation" trade status with the United States.

Woodcock, appearing on NBC television's "Meet the Press," said that in response to American concern, China has relaxed its policies against emigration for family reunification, a key factor in future trade relations.

Woodcock offered no statistics, but he said that if the number of Chinese allowed to leave and join relatives in the United States grows much higher, it will begin to approach the limits set by U.S. quotas. Those quotas limit immigration from most countries in the world to about 20,000 people annually.

The emigration question is critical because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment passed by Congress in 1974. It says that no country with a state-controlled economy can enjoy "most



Leonard Woodcock

favoured-nation" status unless the president asks for a waiver stipulating that it allows free emigration.

The special status means that a country enjoys the lowest tariff rates when it trades with the United States. The Jackson-Vanik amendment has effectively prohibited the Soviet

Union, China and a number of other communist states from realizing its benefits.

In the past year, both Russia and China apparently have relaxed their restrictions on emigration. One of the law's sponsors, Rep. Charles Vanik, has said it now might be possible to grant waivers to both.

But Woodcock said, the only agreement likely to be reached during next week's visit to the United States by Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is for exchanges in science and technology.

He warned against "euphoria" about the prospects for future U.S.-China relations.

"Trade will increase but it's not going to be a bonanza," he said.

Woodcock, the former president of the United Auto Workers, has spent the last 18 months as head of the U.S. liaison office with the rank of ambassador. President Carter has nominated him to be the first U.S. ambassador to Communist China, beginning March 1. The Senate must confirm the nomination.



THE FALL OF PHNOM PENH: Vietnamese-backed rebels move into the capital of Cambodia Jan. 7 on their successful drive through the countryside. (AP photo)

### Khmer Rouge units reported intact

## Resistance said bitter near Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Stopped-up fighting between Vietnamese troops and units of the ousted Cambodian regime was Monday reported in the vicinity of Phnom Penh, seized by the Vietnamese and their Cambodian allies more than two weeks ago.

The report by reliable analysts in Bangkok supported growing indications that sizable units of the Cambodian army were left uncaptured in the Vietnamese drive through Cambodia.

Other areas of sharp conflict include the area around the second largest city, Battambang, in the northwest, the central city of Kompong Cham, Ratanakiri in the northeast, Takeo in the southeast, and the southwestern coastal area near the only major seaport in the country, Kompong Som.

This military sources said the troops of ex-Premier Pol Pot were apparently attempting to put pressure on Kompong Chhnang, located near the dead center of the country because it was being used as a key resupply point for the Vietnamese invasion force now scattered throughout the country.

Kompong Chhnang, 90 kilometers northwest of Phnom

Penh, also has a recently improved military airfield. The Thai sources also noted sizable Vietnamese naval and ground reinforcements in and around Kompong Som which had briefly been retaken by the Cambodians.

This was in part verified by two journalists who late last week took a Thai fishing boat to within several hundred meters of the Cambodian coastline and saw a large flotilla of Vietnamese ships flying the flag of the new Phnom-Penh regime.

A closer examination of photographs taken by the two showed that empty ammunition

cases, hundreds of which were seen floating in the Gulf of Siam waters, had Soviet markings.

The Soviet Union is known to have supplied the Vietnamese with a large volume of military equipment prior to the invasion late last year.

One analyst also noted that the two major highways leading from Phnom Penh to the northwest and the Thai frontier—No. 5 and No. 6—were "unsafe" in some sections.

The police chief of Takand's border province of Sisaket said fighting continued near the Buddhist temple of Preah Vihear, held by Pol Pot troops.

The temple is located right on the Thai border in northern Cambodia.

There is little information about the leadership of the Cambodian resistance.

Ex-Deputy Premier Ieng Sary has fled to Peking and there have been conflicting reports about the fate of the others in the former Phnom Penh hierarchy who abandoned the city before its capture.

The English-language "Bangkok Post" Monday quoted a high-ranking Cambodian officer who had fled to Thailand recently as saying that President Khieu Samphan was commanding an 8,000-strong guerrilla force in the northeastern province of Stung Treng which also included Chinese advisers.

The officer also reportedly claimed that Premier Pol Pot was leading the resistance in the jungles of southern and central Cambodia.

These reports could not be confirmed or denied by reliable analysts following the conflict.

Last week, a broadcast from the former regime claimed that Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and defense chief Sor Sen were personally leading "people's war" inside Cambodia.

## Former Cambodia regime accused of mass murders

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (AP) — The new Cambodian government says shallow graves with the bones of hundreds of innocent victims are being uncovered in Cambodia and Monday released a grisly account of a prison littered with bloated corpses and broken limbs.

The stories, released by the official media of the provisional government, condemn the repressive regime of ex-Premier Pol Pot. They cannot be verified but approximate the stories refugees from Cambodia have recounted over the past four years.

The decomposing bodies of hundreds of "innocent officials" were discovered at a former high school in the center of Phnom Penh that had been turned into a prison, a broadcast said Monday.

### Pennsylvania experts scoff

## Woman touts herbal baldness treatment

DARRAGH, Penn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Marcelle Ferens' secluded farmhouse has become the goal for bald men who hope her concoction of herbs, vitamins and minerals will bring back the locks of their youth.

More than 20 shiny-pated men daily follow the bumpy roads that wind through cow pastures to her laboratory in this southwestern Pennsylvania community.

Although Mrs. Ferens claims to have formulated a secret potion that can stimulate hair growth, the

State Health Department disagrees.

"Good grief," said Jack Ogun, director of the department's Division of Drug Devices and Cosmetics.

"Natural baldness is just something that doesn't come back. We have no evidence that anyone has produced a formula to grow hair," he said. "For every one that says he's grown hair, I can guarantee you there's a dozen that have no results."

Ogun said his department inspected Mrs. Ferens' operation three years ago and

plans another visit.

"It's true. You wouldn't believe it," said car dealer Richard Lippecky, "I look in the mirror and see it happen every day. My head was bald from the front to the back and now I've got hair all over."

Since her work was reported in a local newspaper, Mrs. Ferens has quit a teaching job to take care of an estimated 2,000 persons waiting for the \$20 treatment.

One ecstatic patient recently rushed into the new room of the nearby "Greensburg Tri-

bune-Review" to show off what he said was newborn growth.

"This guy sure was excited," said Editor Frank Myers. "He had little sprouts coming out of his head. They were light-colored and no more than a quarter of an inch long."

Mrs. Ferens, 59, said during a recent interview that she has been working on the treatment for about 40 years, ever since her balding physician uncle tried to restore his hair with homemade potions.

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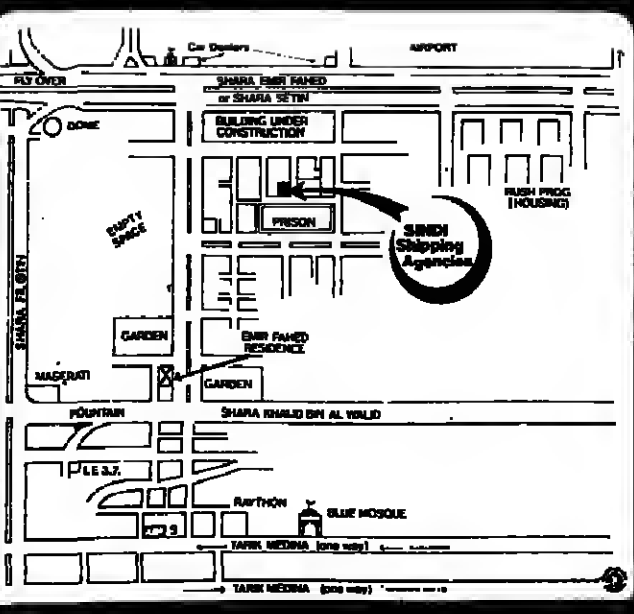
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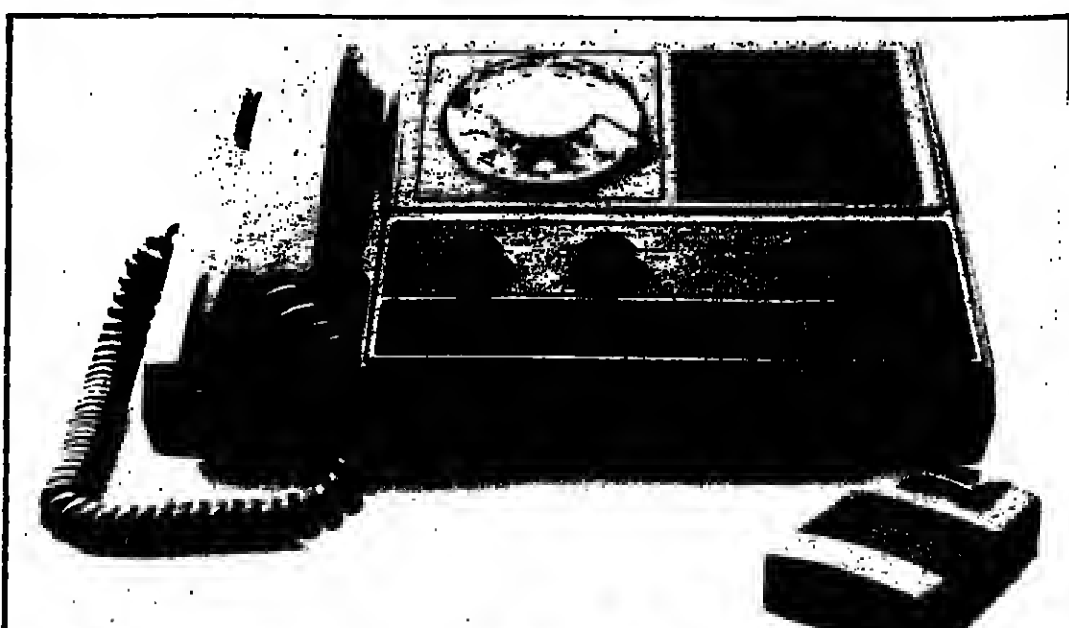


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## South Vietnamese officers said Huey Fong refugees

HONG KONG, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — The former surgeon-general of the South Vietnamese Army and several high-ranking officers are among the 3,383 refugees from the freighter Huey Fong who are being allowed to enter Hong Kong after a month-long ordeal at sea, a United Nations official said Monday.

In the first two days the 2,290-ton Taiwanese freighter was in the harbor, 1,418 refugees were taken off and an official said he expected the rest would be put ashore by Tuesday "unless there's a serious hiccup somewhere."

## Exiled Dalai Lama willing to view Tibet with Teng

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP) — Dalai Lama, exiled former leader of Tibet, said Monday he would be glad to meet Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to discuss Tibet, brought under Chinese control nearly 30 years ago, Japan's Kyodo news service reported.

In a dispatch from New Delhi, Kyodo said the Dalai Lama declared in an interview he felt that Teng "is a little more liberal, a little more sincere and a little better than the rest."

Kyodo also quoted him as saying conditions in Tibet were "not at all good," and Teng should visit Tibet to find out the Tibetans' true feelings. He was afraid lower-level Chinese officials in Tibet are misleading Peking.

He told Kyodo a Tibetan who fled China last November reported to him that when Nepal's King Birendra visited Tibet capital of Lhasa "the majority of the patriotic Tibetans were driven out of the place. Only a selected few were kept and they were asked to behave."

He added, "The Chinese gave money to the Tibetans and asked them to buy goods from a shop to show the foreign visitors that they are happy. But as soon as the foreign visitors left, the Chinese snatched away the goods."

## Tanzanians still silent

## Invaders annihilated, Uganda says

NAIROBI, Jan. 22 (R) — Uganda said Monday it had "completely annihilated" invading Tanzanians which it accused of occupying western areas of the country over the weekend.

Speaking by telephone from Kampala, a Ugandan official said another fierce engagement had taken place at a different point on the Uganda-Tanzania border, where Ugandan MiG jet fighters had helped to destroy a Tanzanian convoy moving into Uganda.

Tanzanian authorities have so far made no comment on the Ugandan claims but both countries have accused each other of border incursions over the last three and a half months.

The Ugandan official said that three small towns in western Uganda which had been seized by Tanzanian forces were recaptured late Sunday.

"The Ugandan armed forces 'completely annihilated' the Tanzanian groups," he said. "The operation was carried out at great speed, and it was over very quickly."

The official said the other clash took place near the border town of Mutukula, close to the shores of Lake Victoria. The Ugandans attacked a large convoy of Tanzanian military vehicles with ground forces backed by MiG fighters.

"The convoy was broken up and heavily damaged. Mutukula is littered with the wreckage of Tanzanian vehicles," he said. "The Ugandan armed forces are in control of the situation along the whole length of the border."

The latest reports of border incidents came as Uganda marked the eighth anniversary of the military coup which brought President Amin to power in 1971.

A rally is part of the celebrations and Uganda Radio, monitored here, said Amin planned to join participants for the final leg Tuesday. The main celebrations are due on Thursday, anniversary of the coup.

Ugandan sources here said tight security precautions had been introduced throughout the country after an appeal last week by former President Milton Obote for an armed uprising against Amin.



ROME: The headquarters of Radio CIMA Futura, bombed and shot up by right-wing terrorists while on the air in Turin have now revealed that Saturday night they raided a leftist Red Brigades base. (UPI photo.)

## After shootout

## Turin Red Brigades base raided

TURIN, Jan. 22 (AP) — Police say they have raided a Red Brigades base on the outskirts of this northern industrial city following a shootout in which two officers are seriously wounded.

In releasing the first details Sunday of the incident, police said a two officers had noted a man burning leaflets on a street. As they approached, the two opened fire, cutting down both policemen, it then fled.

Investigators said the men of Red Brigades, Italy's most active terrorist group, and anti-terrorist police subsequently discovered a base used to store documents and notes, Turin's Police Chief Antonio Ficoletti announced.

The gang, which kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro in

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Under new Hong Kong anti-racketeer laws, ship captains face four years' jail if convicted of sailing into the colony's waters with unscheduled passengers.

The Huey Fong, crammed with almost 3,400 Vietnamese refugees, sailed into Hong Kong on Friday night. British authorities here, who had said "no" as the vessel lay off the port for four weeks, finally gave in on humanitarian grounds.

The refugees are being taken to an old Royal Air Force base specially prepared to receive them.

One 15-year-old boy has been admitted to a hospital with suspected malaria, but doctors were still awaiting result of tests. A 20-year-old woman was also taken to a hospital when she suddenly became ill during the clearance procedure.

About 100 Vietnamese among 2,300 people stranded on board another freighter, the Tung An, in Manila Bay, fly to Israel Tuesday.

But there was little sign of any other early placements for most of their compatriots who arrived Dec. 27. Only 224 have guaranteed places in Israel, France, West Germany, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Almost 2,000 refugees who arrived in small boats last year are still in the Manila refugee camp, with only about 400 expected to move out by the end of the month.

He told Irish state radio that recent bombings by the IRA constituted a "propaganda campaign" to try to make his government yield to the demand. But the IRA was "making a big mistake," he said.

The convicted terrorists are held in the Maze Prison south of Belfast. They say they are political prisoners and are refusing to wear prison uniforms or clean their cells. Instead they wear only blankets and officials say their cells are covered in the men's excreta.

Britain has refused to grant them special category, or political prisoner, status under which they would wear their own clothes and do no prison work. The authorities insist they are common criminals jailed for offences ranging from murder to illegal possession of firearms.

Mason said if they achieved political prisoner status "they would then want amnesty and I must say that is not on either."

The Maze protest has dragged on for nearly three years. The latest bombings on the mainland occurred Wednesday. One blast at an oil terminal 48 kilometers east of London blew a hole in a kerosene storage tank. The explosion caused no fire but caved in ceilings in houses for miles around. A second blast shattered a giant gas tank at Greenwich in southeast London, triggering a fireball which shot 100 meters into the air. Security chiefs said they were certain the two blasts were the work of the IRA. Nobody was injured in either blast.

In a series of pre-Christmas attacks, the IRA claimed responsibility for two car bomb explosions in central London on Dec. 18 and seven other explosions in five provincial English cities on Dec. 17. These nine were the first IRA bombings on the mainland for 22 months and injured 14 persons, none seriously.

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## ANYBODY'S GUESS

The situation in Iran is coming to a head. Unless good sense prevails there is a real possibility of a Lebanese-style civil war. The turmoil reached a climax with the announcement of Ayatollah Khomeini that he intends to return to Iran by Friday. Former friends in the opposition are already critical of his intransigent policies and he is bitterly opposed by supporters of the Shah. In the current jigsaw puzzle of Iranian politics, four power groups are more visible.

First, there is the army. Its commander Gen. Abbas Gharbaghi has voiced full support for Prime Minister Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar and constitutional legitimacy. There have been rumors about an imminent coup d'état but a rebellion by air force men in two bases has weakened the position of the army hawks and though the possibility of a coup must not be ruled out, its success must be far less now. So far, the army has been well-disciplined and restrained but the mounting pressures may be too much and the air force strike is an indicator.

Second, there is the moderate opposition led by Dr. Bakhtiar. The prime minister enjoys the support of the army but apart from that little else. He is respected in the big Bakhtiar tribe and has a small group of personal admirers but his moderate policies, especially his decision to accept the premiership from the Shah, have alienated many former friends in the opposition and the National Front has expelled him. The prime minister has warned the extremists in opposition that their only choice is his government or military rule. This is not an empty threat but somehow the Khomeini camp is not impressed.

The Khomeini group is the third and perhaps the largest single group in the country. While it is no match for the army or the combined forces of the other groups, it nevertheless remains a power to be reckoned with in the country today. The position of Khomeini has been strengthened by the resignations from the regency council, especially that of its president, Jalal Tebrani, who resigned in Paris thus giving the impression that he recognized Khomeini rather than the Tehran government. The regency council itself includes only one important member, Gen. Shavkat, a hawkish soldier regarded by many people in the opposition as the "American connection." But the resignations must go down as another point scored by Khomeini. The man is criticized for having surrounded himself with radicals. This week in Tehran, Communists marched in the streets to support him while a Marxist group distributed leaflets warning him against one-man rule. His supporters claim that as a religious leader he remains faithful to the end of his concept of an Islamic republic and that leftists in his camp will not influence him in any significant way.

The fourth group represents what remains of the Shah's popular support. This group may be larger than thought but it has been put on the defensive in recent weeks and its leaders are keeping a low profile. Their best chance remains for an open quarrel among the opposition groups so that they may join the more moderate elements to defeat the extremists. But for the time being, the situation in Tehran is both fluid and highly explosive and the final result is anybody's guess.

## Mexican gas

By J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON—Just weeks before President Carter is to visit Mexico for energy, immigration and trade talks, his chief energy adviser has indicated that the administration may reject a proposed natural gas deal that is widely regarded as the key to rapid development of Mexico's massive oil resources.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, in a major natural gas policy address in New York, said the United States should place the highest priority on developing domestic natural gas—including expensive Alaskan gas—and only afterwards consider buying Mexican, Canadian, or liquefied natural gas from abroad.

"Alternate supplies of gas should neither endanger nor discourage base production from the lower 48 states," Schlesinger said, adding that a high priority should be placed on completing the \$12 billion Alaskan gas pipeline.

Schlesinger feels that building the pipeline is important in reducing American dependency on imports, and fears that in the long run Mexican gas could undercut the project.

Senior administration officials at the State and Treasury departments and close to the White House were careful to say that Schlesinger's statement on Mexican gas did not reflect President Carter's position.

"There are other ideas about how to deal with Mexican gas floating around the White House," said one senior official who asked not to be identified.

Whatever position Carter eventually takes, Schlesinger's highly visible remarks to a meeting of petroleum analysts are bound to complicate Carter's meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo Feb. 14-16 in Mexico City.

The widely publicized gas deal, which was blocked by Schlesinger last year, has become a symbol to Lopez Portillo's government in its ability to deal independently with the United States.

In the US view, the deal is significant because most of Mexico's gas occurs in association with oil. Thus, increased production of one fuel leads to increased production of the other, and some experts argue the Mexicans may not step up oil production if they do not have a market for their gas.

Last month "The Washington Post" reported that a secret national security study, "Presidential Review Memorandum 41," concluded that one key step towards improving U.S.-Mexican relations would be to complete the gas deal.

Last year, the Department of Energy and congressional studies concluded that, by 1985, Mexican gas could undercut Alaskan gas by as much as \$1 per thousand cubic feet. (WFP)

## CAMBODIA SINCE 1970



## Britain's labor malaise

By Kevin Michael Cape

CASTLE COMBE, England—Britain is settling down to its worst winter weather in 15 years with the equanimity characteristic of the British temperament. But, along with the thermometer, the government's power to control the trade unions has plummeted to near zero, which means that the chill in the air is not strictly climatic.

The defeat in the House of Commons in December of Prime Minister James Callaghan's plan to limit pay raises created few ripples either here or abroad. But it was another milestone in British labor history. Essentially, the Labor Party government was seeking the power to use sanctions against companies that violate the policy of limiting wage increases to 5 per cent.

An unholy alliance of Conservatives, Liberals and Labor boosters combined to defeat the pay policy, which was the centerpiece of Callaghan's anti-inflation program. The defeat was made worse by leftist Laborites who decided to support Callaghan on the subsequent motion of no confidence. Thus, Britain is now saddled with a prime minister who has virtually no power to control excessive wage demands, and the country faces general elections later this year.

Predictably, the unions have begun demanding (and receiving) wage increases exceeding 20 per cent. Drivers of tanker trucks walked out in December, creating gasoline shortages. Early this month, other truck drivers struck to demand a 22 per cent wage increase, creating shortages of some food

items in supermarkets. With a diverse array of industrial contracts to be settled this winter, the beleaguered British consumer will need to exercise all the patience that he can muster.

What is perhaps sadder about the situation is the certainty that, in union-government confrontations, it is the governments that seem to lose most often. When Prime Minister Edward Heath "refused" the wage demands of coal miners in 1974, the ensuing strike led to a three-day work week, a general election and the fall of the government. The Callaghan government has managed to prevent wage demands from skyrocketing up to now only because of its general awareness that the economy could not tolerate another round of inflation. But, now that inflation has fallen from an annual rate of 28 per cent in 1975 to a current figure of 7.89 per cent, and the North Sea oil bonanza has brought balance-of-payments surpluses, workers in key economic sectors are again demanding exorbitant wage increases, and the inflation merry-go-round is likely to start up again.

That industrial relations remain Britain's central economic problem was emphasized in November when the owners of "The Times" of London suspended publication indefinitely. During the past year, the newspaper has been hit by printing disputes that disrupted publication so often that some readers became conditioned to asking for the paper at the local newsstands in the negative sense ("You don't happen to have 'The Times', do you?").

When the owners finally demanded that a no-strike clause be added to this year's contract, the union refused—and management gave up in disgust. So Britain may be permanently without what was perhaps the finest newspaper in the world.

Even more important was the plight of three major British car manufacturers—Ford, Vauxhall and British Leyland—all of whom were hit last fall by strikes. Ford was subjected to a total walkout, while British Leyland and Vauxhall were struck by various craft unions. The effect was the same: for a time there was hardly a car coming off the assembly lines in Britain. Indeed, British Leyland was hurt so severely that its continued existence is in jeopardy.

The current economic problems afflicting Britain have some lessons for Americans. The central malaise here is not the much-maligned welfare state (almost every other country in Europe offers the same benefits) but the inability of government to assert the national interest over the narrow demands of separate economic interests. U.S. officials would do well to think twice before they give in to the chorus of demands from the public sector—policemen, firemen, teachers, postal workers—for the right to strike.

"But we are a crisis nation," a woman from Birmingham said, echoing English historian Arnold Toynbee. "We always pull together in these difficult situations." Perhaps. But the fact is that the British create many of their own crises—and the current economic situation is no exception. (LAT)

## saudi press review

Commenting on the latest Israeli attack on Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, "Al-Jezira" said the raid "will not be the last attack nor will it break the back of the Palestinian resistance and Palestinian determination to liberate occupied lands."

"Every new attack will merely strengthen the resolve of these people to continue fighting in the knowledge that the armed struggle is their only way to regain their lands. The aim of the Palestinian resistance is the restitution of Palestinian rights and with this in view it is prepared to offer any number of martyrs."

"Okaz" commented the government's policy regarding foreign investment here particularly in industry and agriculture. It said that the government

has assisted and promoted national investments in these fields in various ways—from customs exemptions to protective tariffs imposed on competitive imports.

"Foreign investments will be treated in the same way if they engage in industrial production or agricultural development," the paper said. "But national capital must form at least 25 per cent of the total invested in a foreign project is to be approved and entitled to the privileges given to Saudi industrial or agricultural investments."

"Okaz" in another commentary condemned "the policy of appointing employees to the wrong jobs."

The paper blamed the civil service commission and said that "while we do not have enough competent men at present

to place in the right jobs because neither our institutions of learning nor our homecoming graduates are numerous enough to allow that, we might at least try to rationalize the present system to cope with our needs."

The writer cited the example of a geography graduate appointed as a registrar at one of the courts in a major city. "Are we no longer in need of geography teachers?" the paper asked. "What will we do with law and jurisprudence graduates then? Ask them to teach geography?"

The paper took the civil service commission to task for the system it follows in appointing applicants for government jobs. "Bureaucratic red tape at the commission has reached a serious level," it said.

## Union of Egypt and Sudan

By Shyam Bhatia

CAIRO—President Anwar Sadat's visit to Khartoum produced some new moves towards political and economic integration between Egypt and Sudan.

Sadat addressed a joint session of the Egyptian and Sudanese parliaments and discussed with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri their common aspiration to unite their two countries into the largest and potentially most powerful state of the Afro-Arab world.

Although Egypt has been involved in previous attempts at forging unity with its neighbors, notably Syria and Libya, the present wooing of Sudan appears to be based on sounder principles. For one thing, the two countries were linked in the Anglo-Egyptian condominium over Sudan that lasted until 1956. In that year the Sudanese parliament voted narrowly against continued political association with Egypt.

If present attempts at unity seem more likely to succeed, it is because leaders in both countries have wisely played down future political links and concentrated instead on schemes for economic integration. Sudan has a vast, untapped agricultural hinterland, which might easily be settled by some of Egypt's teeming millions. Furthermore, the technical skills of Egyptian manpower could fill a vital gap in Sudan's underdeveloped economy.

Although too rapid attempts at forging political unity could be dangerous, there are undoubtedly some common poli-

tical factors which have already helped bring the two countries closer together.

Both Sadat and Numeiri are anti-Communist and often consult each other on international problems.

In 1976 the two presidents also signed a mutual defense pact. Since signing the pact Sadat has said he would consider any attack on Sudan to be an attack on Egypt. Numeiri for his part is one of the few Arab or African leaders to have backed Sadat's peace negotiations with Israel, both before and after Camp David.

Last summer, when Egypt's isolation from the rest of the Arab world first began to acquire serious dimensions, it was Numeiri who travelled to Arab capitals in search of a formula that would heal the breach.

But it is in the economic sector that progress towards integration has been most impressive. A joint development and integration zone stretches from Egypt's Aswan province some 500 kilometers into northern Sudan and incorporates the Aswan Dam-created Lake Nasser.

Goods entering this area from next year will be free of customs duty. Apart from that, the two countries' currencies are accepted as legal tender and Sudanese or Egyptian nationals can enter the area without passports. All they require are personal identity cards.

One drawback to the more rapid economic development of the zone is poor transport. Travel from Aswan in Egypt to Wadi Halfa in Sudan, is

still possible only by river steamer. But steamer fares are kept artificially low and plans have been drawn up for road and rail links.

More general attempts at improving communications are evident in the new telephone cables connecting Khartoum with Cairo. Telephone calls are calculated at a cheap rate. Even air travel is subsidized so that the return air fare between the two capitals is less than \$200.

Most impressive of all the joint economic projects are those connected with agriculture. Egypt and Sudan are co-operating in the digging of a 330-kilometer canal that will drain the Jonglei swamp in Sudan and make available an extra quarter of a million acres for cultivation.

Besides the land being made available by the Jonglei scheme, Sudan also has millions of acres of untapped and very fertile land in its central region. Properly cultivated, this part of the country could one day become the granary of the Arab world. Plans already exist for investing more than five billion petrodollars towards this end.

One major obstacle towards more rapid economic and political integration is the attitude of Sudan's population in the south. Sudanese living there are mostly Christians and are also racially different. They have always opposed the Arab and Muslim north, but their backing is essential if Egyptian and Sudanese hopes of unity are one day to be transformed into reality. (OFNS)

## Iran without the Shah

By Robert Stephens

LONDON—The departure of the Shah of Iran is bound to have profound repercussions throughout the Middle East, the Arab world and Israel. Its effects will also be felt in South Africa, which counted on Iran for 90 per cent of its imported oil, and on the balance of forces in the Indian subcontinent between a shaky Pakistan and an uncertain India. It will also lead to a reappraisal of Western policies in these areas, especially in the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula, which hold two-thirds of the world's oil reserves.

Iran is one of the "grey areas" where the United States and the Soviet Union both have vital interests but where their zones of influence have been less clearly defined than in Central Europe.

The West needs access to Gulf oil and to prevent the Russians from gaining such control over the Gulf states that they could turn off the oil taps. The Russians are concerned for their common southern frontier with Iran which gives quick access to the Caucasus and Central Asia. But Russia is also becoming increasingly interested in oil imports, since it is often more economic to bring oil to European Russia and Eastern Europe from the Gulf than it is to bring it from new fields in Siberia.

Iran under the Shah was economically and politically clearly in the Western orbit. It was a member of CENTO, which linked it with Turkey, Pakistan and Britain and indirectly with the United States, with which it had a bilateral mutual assistance agreement. But there was no automatic military commitment to Iran by the United States, only an agree-

ment to consult—subject to Congressional approval—if Iran were attacked or threatened with attack.

Iran was not nonaligned like Yugoslavia but neither was it unequivocally welded into the Western alliance. Neither America nor Russia had bases or significant forces in Iran or the Gulf area, only visiting warships "showing the flag." At the same time the United States, Britain and France supplied Iran not only with the most modern weapons but also with many thousands of military and civilian advisers.

In 1962 the Shah made a gesture towards Iran's traditional policy of neutrality between the Great Powers, a policy briefly revived by the nationalist regime of Dr. Mosaddeq in the fifties. In a conciliatory move towards the Soviet Union, he went to Moscow and made an agreement with Khrushchev not to allow Western bases or missiles to be installed in Iran.

He also concluded an important economic agreement including a deal by which the Soviet Union built a big iron and steel complex in Iran and a new gas pipeline in part payment for supplies of Iranian natural gas. The Shah even bought some Russian arms, mostly trucks and artillery.

When the British withdrew their forces from the Gulf in 1971, the Shah declared his intention of taking the place of the British as the guardian of the Gulf. There was a delicate period when the Shah was persuaded to abandon his claim to the Arab Gulf states of Bahrain while the British turned a blind eye to his seizure of three small Arab-owned islands at the entrance to the Gulf.

Britain and the United States then accepted the Shah's new

assertion of power. The United States applied to this area the Nixon Doctrine of arming selected local powers to act as regional policemen rather than using U.S. land forces in the kind of policeman's role that proved so costly in Vietnam.

A turning point in Iran's relations with the Arab world, especially with its Arab neighbors, came with the agreement with Iraq in 1975. This ended both the dispute between the two countries over the Shatt al Arab waterway and the Shah's armed support for the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq.

The Kurdish rebellion collapsed and relations between the two strongest states in the Gulf area were normalized.

Iran's relations with Egypt and the Arabs in general had already begun gradually to improve after the death of President Nasser, whose pan-Arab socialist ideas and friendship with Russia had made him one of the Shah's chief enemies.

But the Shah failed in his attempts to persuade the Arab states of the Gulf to join in a Gulf security pact. The smaller Arab states feared domination by Iran, and Iraq was opposed to any military commitments in a security agreement.

Any successor regime to the Shah unless it is a right-wing military dictatorship—seems likely to move further towards a non-aligned international position without necessarily breaking all its military ties with the United States. It can be expected to reduce Iran's massive military spending and to limit the ambitions of the country's foreign policy. It will probably be more friendly to the Arab states of the Middle East and less favorable to Israel.

(OFNS)



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—AL-BILAD





A cocktail dress from Doree Leventhal Ltd.

## A British clothing Spring fashion fete

By Clare Kent

JEDDAH — The British Clothing Export Council is presenting a Spring fashion show this week at the British Ambassador's residence, featuring dresses and lingerie from a group of Britain's leading fashion design houses.

Eric Edwards of the British Embassy Commercial Department said that 15 British manufacturers have sent dresses and six have sent lingerie to be shown at this show. Planned primarily as a trade promotion of British fashion, the show has since been extended to a three night affair in order to give people living in Saudi Arabia a chance to see clothes they may well be able to find in the shops here in the near future.

Edwards said the dresses are a selection of cocktail and evening wear in a variety of materials. They are the creations of well-known designers — Bill Gibb, Frank Usher, Janice Wainwright, to mention just a few. They are elegant and beautiful concoctions in the finest silks, satins, chiffons and lace. Some are quite plain; others are trimmed with beads or sequins. Some, from Doree Leventhal, have such full skirts and several underskirts that they practically stand up on their own.

The lingerie consists of nightdresses, negligees, slips and camisoles in luxurious materials and of original designs. It is high quality lingerie and includes fantasy clothes quite different from traditional nightwear.

The models are British women living in Jeddah. The make-up is being done by Gazzaz. The costume jewelry is to come from the Mahran Establishment.

The last time women of Jeddah had a chance to see British fashion here was during the British Evening at the Saudi Women's Welfare Society last year. This week's fashion show is taking place in the British Ambassador's garden on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 22, 23 and 24. Monday night was by invitation from Lady Willon, the British Ambassador's wife, and was for Saudi women only. Tuesday is for members of the trade and buyers only. But on Wednesday, January 24, the show is open to all members of the public. Doors open 8.30 p.m. Show starts 9 p.m. Tickets, SR 20, available at door.



Evening dress from Doree Leventhal Ltd.

## Yahya Khan remembers the channel to Peking, the Bangladesh war

By Barry Schlachter

LAHORE — Gen. Yahya Khan, the man who arranged the first contacts that eventually led to the breakthrough in S.-China relations, will not be going to the Jan. 29 White House dinner for Vice-Premier Hsiao-ping.

But he would like to be there.

The former Pakistan president served as an early matchmaker in setting up Henry Kissinger's secret 1971 visit to Peking. He is frankly disappointed at his omission from the White House guest

"I would be disappointed because it would be a meeting of the main players, shall we say, of the game," Khan said in his first foreign interview since leaving office in late 1971 and being placed under house arrest for six and a half years.

"I would love to go, but don't let it be understood by the world that I am fishing for an invitation," he said.

Former U.S. president Richard Nixon will be there, as will Kissinger. If an invitation from President Jimmy Carter should come, Khan said he was ready to travel to Washington despite a stroke

last year that paralyzed his left side.

Khan considers his go-between role to be one of the highpoints of his nearly three years in power, a time when Pakistan enjoyed close ties with both China and the United States. The military ruler, who succeeded Field Marshal Ayub Khan as president on March 25, 1969, handed the government over to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on Dec. 20, 1971, after a war which split Pakistan into two states—Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Khan's family proudly shows visitors letters of thanks from Nixon and Kis-

linger. Photographs of the former president still adorn the walls of his home at Rawalpindi.

Nixon sent Khan an autographed copy of his memoirs, which glowingly describe the "Yahya channel" between Washington and Peking.

Because of his stroke, the white-haired Khan speaks slowly but is alert.

Khan, 64 who gave a bedside interview at a relative's home on an army base in this northeastern Pakistan city, said his matchmaking role began during Nixon's 1969 visit when the U.S. lea-

der asked him to sound out the Chinese on the possibility of improving relations with Americans.

The same year, Khan raised the subject in the Peking bedroom of the late Premier Chou En-lai. Reluctant at first, Chou said he would release several American prisoners as a goodwill gesture.

When Khan told the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung later that Nixon would reciprocate by releasing a seized Chinese boat, Mao remarked, "This man (Nixon) certainly likes you," he recalled.

The Yahya channel became most active when Khan ar-

ranged Kissinger's secret visit to Peking, which was to lay the ground work for Nixon's own trip in 1972.

The Pakistani leader announced that Kissinger had gotten ill at a meal at Khan's official residence after arriving in Pakistan July 8, 1971. The statement was a ruse to explain Kissinger's non-appearance at public functions while a Pakistani commercial jetliner flew him to talks in the Chinese capital.

"It was my plan," Khan said. "Even my closest friends in the government didn't know anything about this visit to Peking by Kissinger."

Khan blamed his successor, Bhutto for forcing him to take one of the steps that led to the breakup of Pakistan and the birth of Bangladesh.

Bhutto's threat to boycott the national assembly after the December, 1970, election kept Khan from convening the new session where he had promised to hand over power to a civilian government, he said.

The election had given the East Pakistan-based Awami League Party of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman a majority in the assembly and, theoretically, the right to form this government.

Anti-government riots erupted in the East Pakistan capital, Dacca, after Khan refused to convene the assembly. Calls were made for independence and Mujib was arrested and sentenced to death for treason. After a nine-month war, Bangladesh won its independence with Indian help and Mujib became its first leader.

"He (Bhutto) said, 'I won't go attend the assembly and I won't let anybody else attend,'" Khan said. "In fact, his words were, 'If anybody goes I will have his legs broken.'" —(AP)



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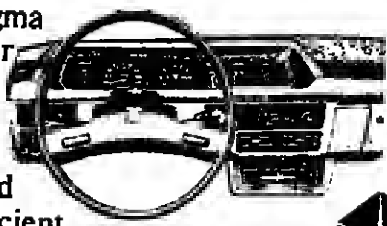
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## BOOKSHELF

## Did man ever live in the Empty Quarter?

"The Environmental History of the Near and Middle East Since the Last Ice Age," edited by William C. Brice. London: Academic Press, 1978. Price: \$33.15.

By Bob Lebling  
Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON — H. St. John Philby, the noted explorer of Arabia, is said to have discovered the ruins of a "lost city" in the remote and trackless wastes of the Empty Quarter.

The discovery, reportedly described in one of Philby's unpublished manuscripts, has not yet been confirmed by archaeologists.

Saudi Arabia is still virgin territory for archaeological expeditions, and professional surveys have so far been confined to areas where known civilizations existed in ancient times. The Rub al-Khali is not one of these areas.

Even if Philby did once stumble upon the remains of a long-dead city, archaeologists today would have great difficulty locating it. The winds and shifting dunes of the great sand seas could have

long since buried any traces of such ruins.

According to the conventional wisdom — no doubt shared by the hardy bedouin tribesmen who periodically cross the Rub al-Khali — no people would dare attempt to settle permanently in this forbidding desert. The searing heat, sandstorms and lack of water make even a one-time crossing of the region a perilous enterprise.

But what if the Empty Quarter was once inhabitable? What if — only a scant 5,000 years ago, when the ancient Egyptians and Sumerians were building their civilizations — the Rub al-Khali had lakes and vegetation, and was swept frequently by life-giving rains?

Then, certainly man could have settled there, building villages, towns and perhaps even cities.

This rather startling hypothesis has been lent a degree of plausibility by the scientific findings reported in a new book, "The Environmental History of the Near and Middle East Since the Last Ice Age," edited by William

Brice of the University of Manchester's School of Geography.

Brice's book is a collection of scholarly articles by scientists from eight different countries and various disciplines. "The Environmental History" is the first serious attempt to present a broad yet detailed picture of environmental changes in the Middle East since the climax of the last ice age 20,000 years ago.

These geologic and climatic changes coincided with "crucial early experiments" in man's history — developments in agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, architecture, metallurgy, commerce and the building of cities. Brice's book thus aims to "provide archaeologists, historians and Orientalists with a sound foundation on which to base speculations and observations about the adaptation of population to their natural surroundings."

All evidence presented in the articles is drawn from the natural sciences. The result is a reliable — if necessarily incomplete — picture of envi-

ronmental conditions from the Balkans to Central Asia over the past 200 centuries.

One section of the book deals with "Mesopotamia and the Gulf." As the articles in this section indicate, the Arabian Peninsula was once considerably cooler and more humid than we know it today.

The peninsula passed through a pluvial — or rainy — period at about the same time as the last glacial period of Europe, roughly between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago.

The centuries of rainy weather and cool temperatures came to an end in about 8,000 B.C. From then until the present, the peninsula grew progressively more arid; rainfall decreased, and the sun and wind combined to erode mountains and hills, creating the immense desert known today as the Empty Quarter.

But the process of erosion and desiccation was apparently interrupted twice by sub-pluvial, rainy periods: once around 6,000 B.C. and again

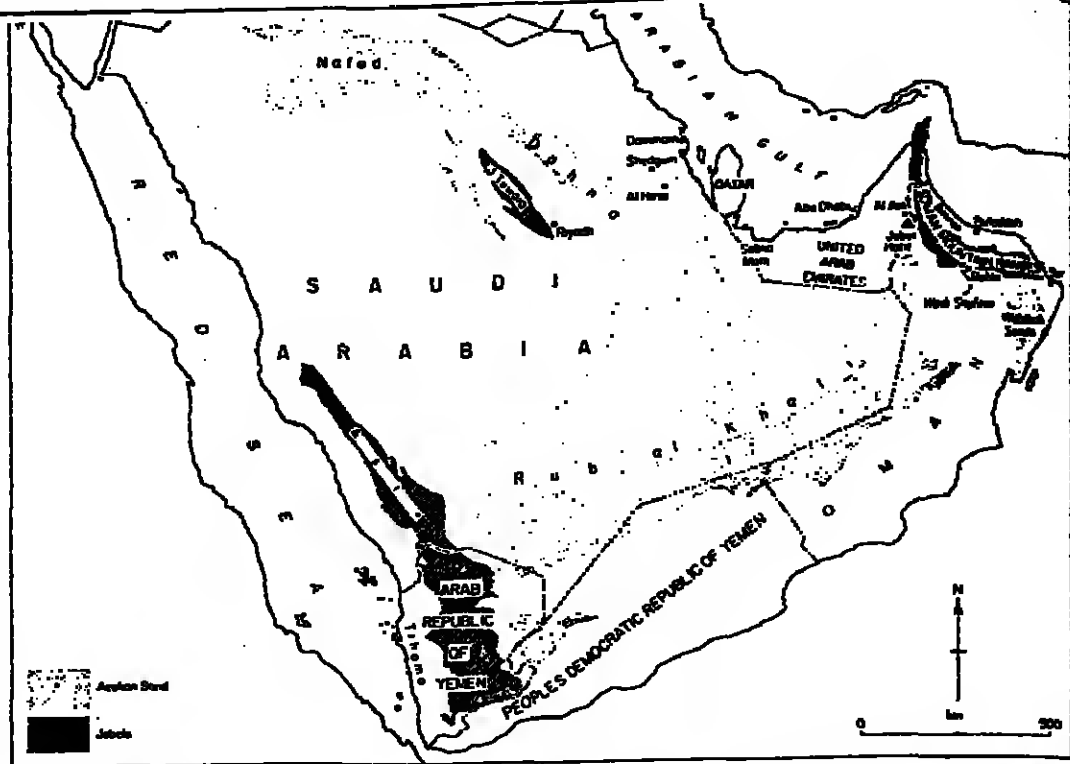
about 3,000 B.C.

During both of these centuries-long intervals, the peninsula — including the Empty Quarter — was swept by monsoon rains, and doubtless regained some degree of fertility.

Strange as it may seem today, there were then one or more lakes in the Empty Quarter. One such body of water — Lake Mundafan in the western Rub al-Khali — was built up between 7,000 and 4,000 B.C., according to geologists.

No one knows how many centuries passed before that lake and perhaps others dried up. It is certainly conceivable that men could have settled along the shores of such water-bodies, and perhaps built up a modest "civilization" in the Empty Quarter.

As the recent discovery of the lost civilization of Ebla in Syria indicates, archaeologists could yet stumble upon the traces of Middle Eastern peoples forgotten in the mists of time — perhaps even in



the Rub al-Khali. Skeptics who doubt that changes in climate and landscape could take place so quickly in the Empty Quarter need only visit the Eastern Province.

The entire coastal area of Eastern Saudi Arabia — including Jubail, Dhahran and Abqaiq — was underwater a mere 5,000 years ago, when the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia were beginning to flourish.

The old water-line is still there for all to see: where the once-submerged salt flats end and the foothills to the west begin.

These and other environmental changes are portrayed vividly — with sound scientific data — in Brice's "Environmental History."

While there is still a great deal of research to be done before scholars can paint a complete picture of the environment in the ancient Middle

East, the broad outlines are already clear.

From what can be seen so far, it is at least possible that the explorer Philby did indeed stumble across the remains of a long-forgotten population center in what is today one of the world's most inhospitable regions.

If this is the case, then dramatic discoveries lie ahead for the Kingdom's Department of Antiquities.

## Aircraft bribe scandals stir again in Japan

By Mark Murray

TOKYO — Two former prime ministers of Japan have been named in fresh allegations of bribery, even as the aircraft sale payoffs trial of another former leader drags into its third year.

In fact, there is now suspicion that other major U.S. aircraft manufacturers may have engaged in shady practices to boost their sales in Japan.

Kakuei Tanaka, prime minister from 1972 to 1974, is already on trial, charged with accepting around \$1.6 million from Lockheed to promote Tristar passenger jet sales.

And almost before it had settled into office, the month-old government of Masayoshi Ohira faced a McDonnell-Douglas admission it had bribed an (as yet unnamed) top government official.

This was quickly followed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission fining Grumman for using bribes to promote sales of its E-2C early warning radar aircraft to Iran. In documents filed with the SEC, Grumman suggested the possibility of similar action in Japan some years ago.

The Japanese press, heavily

## Geneva's \$1.2 billion

By Ian Guest

GENEVA — The economic benefits of being an international center has been firmly underlined by a study just released here which says that international agencies and foreign missions spent 2,000 million Swiss francs (\$1.2 billion) in expenses in 1977, and that 60 per cent of it went straight into the coffers of the Canton of Geneva.

The study comes from the cantonal office of statistics. It finds that in 1977 the 23 international organizations employed 19,724 personnel and convoked more than 1,500 conferences which brought together nearly 62,000 delegates.

Whatever kind of a bureaucratic nightmare this may suggest, it clearly resulted in a windfall for the city of Geneva. As of April last year, 16 per cent of the officials in the U.N. and foreign missions were Swiss — considerably more than if Switzerland had been a member of the U.N. and thus subjected to personnel quotas. Thirty-eight per cent of all staff employed by the non-governmental organizations (such as the Red Cross) were also Swiss. The total expenses of the organizations was the equivalent of 80 per cent of the total expenditure on the Canton of Geneva in 1976.

Delegates who assembled for conferences spent a quarter of all the nights spent in Geneva hotels — one of the sectors of the Swiss economy which has been worse hit by the hardness of the Swiss franc.

The report concludes that the expected withdrawal of international organizations because of the height of the franc against the dollar has not materialized, although it notes that more international staff are living in France than before.

—(G)



ROLLING RECLINER: Danish designer Verner Panton's new chairs for Rosenthal of Selb, West Germany.

## A cholera rain from the sky?

By Gareth Farry

LONDON — The mystery surrounding the sudden appearance of cholera in certain unlikely parts of the world, often well away from the ports and large centers of population which are the disease usually entry points, may have an equally bizarre solution. Aircraft could be spreading the killer through infected water being discharged from wash-basins in mid-flight.

This finding is the result of two years of research, which included the complicated processes of cross-referencing aircraft flight-paths with the location of sporadic outbreaks of one of the world's most deadly diseases, by Dr. Charles Rundle of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Cholera, an infection of the intestines which leads to diarrhoea and rapid water loss, is often spread through human fluids or infected water supplies. Thousands suffer from cholera every year, particularly in India, North Africa and Arabia.

But the disease has recently been appearing in unexpected places like Oman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Czechoslovakia and France in the rural areas of the Dordogne where infected people were found never to have been out of their villages, and had no contact with travellers from any sea port such as Marseilles, where sailors might have come from cholera-countries.

Dr. Rundle's research has been based on the frightening possibility that the disease might, literally, have rained down on its victims from the air. He found that the flight paths of jets from India passed almost exactly over the affected parts of the countries. They also discovered that it was common practice for airliners to discharge the water from washbasins into the sky.

The next step was to confirm that the cholera-bacteria could survive the freezing temperatures it would encounter outside the aircraft, and also thaw-

ing again as it fell to earth.

The World Health Organization (WHO), which publishes a daily report of cholera outbreaks, has been informed of

Dr. Rundle's findings. The possibility is that people in the early stages of the disease, or persons who are carriers, might be going to the lavatory, washing their hands and the subsequent wash-basin water is then discharged from the aircraft, forming into ice crystals which then melt before reaching the ground.

Cholera might be only one of a number of diseases spread in this way.

Rundle, in a television interview, said that typhoid, dysentery, and most of the enteric diseases could be transmitted in this bizarre way — in fact any disease where the sufferer or carrier excretes large amounts of organisms, which survive freezing and thawing.

Although much more research is now needed — and is likely to be stopped by lack of funds — the immediate preventive measures may lay in the use of medicated soaps, and the strengthening of disinfectants which are being used at the moment in aircraft water supplies.

Rundle said: "Once I found that water was being discharged — and I had a tremendous amount of help from the airlines and everybody I talked to — I concentrated on outbreaks of cholera because it is so easily traced as it is reported every day by WHO. It is an organism which is easily killed, and I wanted to establish whether it could indeed survive the conditions met when it is thrown out of an airplane."

"My findings surprised me — I did not before think it was reasonably possible — but I am now quite convinced that disease can be spread in this way."

"It took over six months to go right through all the WHO reports, and plot them on a map. Then we put airline flight paths on top of it."

"I now hope the airlines will

have a cool look at what their airplanes are doing, and what they're throwing out of the back. What would be even nicer would be if they gave us a grant for further research into the solutions. It would be exciting to do, because nobody seems to have thought of it before."

"My view is what we should put medicated soap into airplanes — clearly you can't suddenly suggest that aircraft design should be modified to prevent water being emptied out."

"I picked up ten cases in five years which could be attributable to this means of spreading — a very small number perhaps but they cannot be explained in any other way. I deliberately took the Calcutta-west route. What I did not do was survey the United States, where the same thing had happened, and there are several other routes which could yield more information."

—(G)

## Bird shoot

PARIS — The regular weekend slaughter of birds and anything else that moves in French fields and forests has been turned by the cold weather into a "veritable hecatomb," according to a Paris bird protection society. The complaint could be confirmed by anyone taking a Sunday walk through rural snow and slush.

The cold weather has driven south many thousands of migrating birds who normally winter in Northern Europe, where they benefit from more substantial protection. In the over-hunted fields and woods of France, the Sunday marksmen have now had a feast.

Protesting against "a massacre as cowardly as it is catastrophic," one protection society described woodcocks being "mown down" while their wings were too frozen to fly —

—(G)

## ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asharq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

Advertisers outside the Kingdom are requested to contact Tihama's head office in Jeddah and or its office in London or any advertising agency abroad having representation arrangements with Tihama.

New advertising rates in the three publications will be as effective March 1 1979.

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Inside Page SR. 35/— cm/col.  
Full Page Inside SR. 14,500/—  
Half Page Inside SR. 7,250/—  
Quarter Page Inside SR. 3,700/—  
Classified Ads. SR. 35/— cm/col

saudi business

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## Triumph for Bradshaw

## Steelers clinch 3rd Super Bowl

MIAMI, Jan. 22 (AP) — Terry Bradshaw fired four touchdown passes and shattered two Super Bowl passing records Sunday, leading the Pittsburgh Steelers to their third National Football League championship in a 35-31 victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

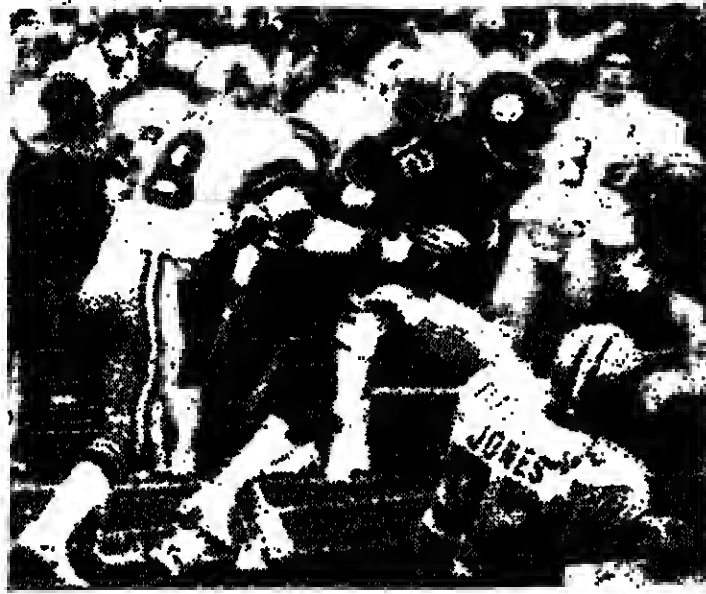
Bradshaw hit John Stallworth on touchdown pass plays of 28 and 75 yards, found Rocky Bleier with a 7-yard pitch and connected with Lynn Swann on an 18-yarder. Franco Harris added a 22-yard touchdown run as the Steelers came from behind, then had to fight off a late Dallas scoring spree for victory.

Bradshaw, the NFL's Most Valuable Player this season, passed for a career high 318 yards and smashed the Super Bowl record of 250 yards set 13 years ago in the first game of this series by Green Bay's Bart Starr.

The Steelers and Cowboys dazzled the near-capacity crowd of 78,000 with a pulsating first half that ended with Pittsburgh leading 21-14 and Bradshaw already in the Super Bowl record book with 253 yards in the air.

Then, after the defenses tightened in the third quarter, Pittsburgh broke open the game in the fourth with two touchdowns in 19 seconds. Harris tallied the first on a third-and-nine play from the 22. When Dallas fumbled the ensuing kickoff, Dennis Winston recovered the Pittsburgh and Bradshaw struck on the first play from scrimmage, hitting Swann in the back of the end zone.

It was a brilliant personal accomplishment for Bradshaw, who survived years of hounding and ridicule to emerge as the Most Valuable Player of the Steelers' triumph. He had to battle a proud Dallas defense but left the computerized Cowboys folded, spindled and mutilated under an endless barrage that spread his passes all over the field.



HEGMAN STEALS: Dallas' Mike Hegman (58) steals from Bradshaw during second quarter of Super Bowl Sunday. Hegman ran on for a Cowboy touchdown. On ground is Dallas' Ed Jones.



BLEIER SCORES: Steelers' Rocky Bleier goes up to take a pass from QB Terry Bradshaw to score third Steeler TD in first half of Super Bowl Sunday.

Bradshaw's aerial show never missed a beat — not even when Stallworth, who handled his first two TD passes, was forced out of the game because of leg cramps. Terry's show just changed from one wide receiver to the other. Swann, Most Valuable Player of Super Bowl X when Pittsburgh beat Dallas, 21-17, became Bradshaw's main man.

But the Cowboys refused to let the Steelers run away with this title game even after Pittsburgh moved out to a 35-17 lead with 6:51 to play. The Cowboys scored one touchdown on Roger Staubach's eight-yard pass to Billy Joe Dupree with 2:21 left after an 89-yard drive. Then they recovered an onside kick, and Staubach took them in for another touchdown, passing 4 yards to Butch Johnson with 22 seconds left.

Another onside kick was recovered by Pittsburgh with 17 seconds to play.

The game had gone into the fourth and final quarter with Pittsburgh still leading 21-17. Dallas was forced to punt on its first possession of the period and the Steelers went to work on their 15-yard line.

Bradshaw wasn't shot. He hit Grossman for 9 yards and Swann for 13. Then, on a bomb to Swann, Cowboys' cornerback Benny Barnes was called for interference. The 33-yard penalty gave Pittsburgh possession at the Dallas 23. Four plays later, Harris, the MVP of Pittsburgh's first Super Bowl Victory four years ago, charged into the end zone. The TD, like so many of Pittsburgh's most successful plays, came on a third-down.

On the kickoff, Dallas made the day's fatal mistake, fumbling the ball away. Winston, a reserve linebacker, grabbed the ball and Pittsburgh was in business at the 18. On first down, Bradshaw went for all of it, hitting Swann for another touchdown.

The Cowboys fought back gamely. Staubach threw for two touchdowns in the final 21 minutes, the first to Dupree for seven yards, the second to Johnson for four. But there wasn't enough time left for the Cowboys, and when they failed to recover Rafael Septien's second onside kick, the Steelers had clinched their victory.

Pittsburgh 35  
Dallas 31

## Beats Dibbs, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5

## Connors struggles to victory at Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Jan. 22 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors beat Eddie Dibbs, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5 in the finals of the \$175,000 Birmingham International Indoor Tennis Tournament Sunday.

Connors won \$30,000, Dibbs \$15,000.

## NBA teams find stars don't help

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Sometimes it's better not to have a star in the game. New Orleans, Philadelphia and Milwaukee all learned that in National Basketball Association Sunday.

Pistol Pete Maravich picked two technical fouls and was ejected with 2:59 remaining in a third quarter of New Orleans' game against Atlanta.

Joe Jazz, leading by just two points at that time, went on to outscore Atlanta, 38-19, the rest of the way and beat theawks, 108-87.

Philadelphia was having trouble keeping up with Boston until Julius Erving sat out in the second quarter.

Then, using a lineup that featured two centers, the Sixers surged into the lead and went 1 to beat the Celtics, 90-87.

Milwaukee Guard Brian Winters didn't even get to play because of a sprained ankle.

Junior Bridgeman took place and scored a season-high 30 points as the Bucks tested the New York Knicks, 138-114.

In the only other NBA game, the Cleveland Cavaliers edged the Chicago Bulls, 94-91, and the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Golden State Warriors, 113-107.

## Peak took 12 lives in 1978

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Jan. 22 (AP) — A record 12 skiers lost their lives trying to scale the Swiss side of famous 4,777-meter high Tethyon last year, compared to four deaths in 1977.

Connors said he was playing well. He lost the second set but got his timing back in the third.

Even so, there were four service breaks in the third set. Dibbs broke Connors' serve when Connors was up 3-1 and 4-2, and Connors said, "it was a struggle after that and I really didn't want to get into a tie-breaker because you never know what will happen."

The two have played numerous times, but Dibbs said, "He seems to know my game better than I know him. I couldn't get the big points."

Connors played the Birmingham tournament with a foot blister that caused his withdrawal from the Grand Prix Masters at New York the week before. The blister, he said,

## Ford leads Monte

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard in a Ford Escort held a 12 second lead over Finland's Hannu Mikkola in another of the five special stages on the third day of the 47th Monte Carlo auto rally Monday.

## European weekend soccer roundup

**Belgium**  
All matches cancelled for the third weekend in a row, because of freezing conditions.

**West Germany**  
Fortuna D. 1 Bochum 1  
Nuremberg 1 Stuttgart 0  
All other matches were postponed because of bad weather and pitch conditions.

Stuttgart conceded the leadership in the First Division table to Kaiserslautern. Both have 26 points, but Kaiserslautern have played one game less and dropped less points.

**Holland**  
All postponed because of frost.

**Italy**  
Averano 0 Juventus 0  
Inter 2 Fiorentina 1

was playable if he kept it padded correctly. "But it will be a long time before it becomes caloused."

## Navratilova Faces Wade

In Houston, Top-seeded Martina Navratilova struggled in the first set for the second straight match Sunday before defeating Australia's Dianne Fromholtz 7-5, 6-0 to gain the finals in the \$125,000 women's

pro tennis tournament.

## Birdies power Crenshaw ahead in Phoenix event

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 22 (AP) — Ben Crenshaw converted a tiny change in his putting into a spectacular, 10-under-par 61 that gave him firm control Sunday in the second round of the twice-postponed and now abbreviated Phoenix Open Golf Tournament.

Crenshaw's string of nine birdies in an 11-hole stretch helped him compile the lowest score in two years of tour activity and enabled him to take a four-stroke lead with only 18 holes to go in the tournament.

Al Milaw heads the table with 25 points from Perugia's 22 after 15 games.

**Vicenza** 1 **Atalanta** 1  
Milan 2 **Lazio** 0  
Napoli 1 **Verona** 0  
Perugia 3 **Bologna** 1  
Roma 1 **Ascoli** 0  
Torino 3 **Catanzaro** 0

**Spain**  
Racing 1 Real M. 1  
Sevilla 1 **Barcelona** 1  
Valencia 2 **Lag Palmas** 2  
Sociedad 2 **Athletic B.** 1  
Zaragoza 4 **Burgos** 0  
Espanol 1 **Recreativo** 0  
Asteno 4 **Celta** 0  
Sporting 2 **Heracles** 0  
Valencia 0 **Salamanca** 0

Sporting heads from Real

Madrid, both with 23 points from 17 games.

**Portugal**  
Benfica 1 **Porto** 1  
Setubal 2 **Sporting** 2  
Vazim 1 **Estoril** 1  
Coimbra 0 **Famalicao** 2  
Maritimo 1 **Beira** 2  
Benfencia 4 **Vico** 0  
Boavista 0 **Guimaraes** 3

**Greece**  
Panathinaikos 1 **Olympiakos** 3  
Kavala 1 **AEK** 2  
Aris 2 **Panathinaikos** 0  
OFI 1 **PAOK** 1  
Panathinaikos 2 **Yannina** 0  
Ethnikos 1 **Apollon** 1  
Larisa 1 **Egaleo** 0  
Panionios 2 **Kassoria** 0  
Rodos 3 **Iraklis** 0  
AEK heads the table with 27 points.

**Scottish Cup** second round  
E. Stirling 2 **Spartans** 3  
Aberdeen 2 **Cowdenbeath** 0

## After smash at start

## Laffite runs away with GP season-opener

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22 (AP) — Frenchman Jacques Laffite piloted his brand new Ligier JS11 to an easy victory Sunday in the 53-lap Argentine Grand Prix, season opener for the 1979 Formula One Championship.

The race at the 5,968-meter Buenos Aires Autodrome was stopped by an accident in the opening seconds. It was restarted 75 minutes later, but five drivers had to drop out, two with minor injuries and three with damaged cars.

The victory gave the 35-year-old Laffite nine points and the lead for the 1979 Formula One world driving championship.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, the local favorite, was second in a Lotus 79, obtaining six points.

Third was John Watson of Northern Ireland in a McLaren M28, receiving four points. Patrick Depailler, Laffite's teammate was fourth with three points.

**Misfiring**  
Depailler, also of France, dropped from third place when he stopped to correct what appeared to be a misfiring engine, but he said "engine didn't work" and Depailler on without making any repairs. The mechanics said he lost no more than 10 seconds in the pit.

Reutemann gave himself credit for his patience in waiting to move into second place late in the race. Earlier he had been on the point of passing Depailler — then in second place — but he said "engine didn't work as well as it should have so I waited so as not to push it too hard."

The accident in the opening seconds of the race, occurred when Watson's McLaren and a Ferrari driven by Jody Scheckter of South Africa brushed on the first curve.

The accident left five drivers

out of the running, including Scheckter with a sprained wrist, and Nelson Piquet of Brazil, with an injured big toe.

Three other drivers were unable to compete due to damage to their cars — McLaren's Patrick Tambay of France, Arturo Merzario of Italy, in his own car and Didier Pironi, of France in a Tyrrell.

**Flag**  
Laffite was in third place after the flag dropped to restart the race, but he quickly moved into first, passing Jean Pierre Jarier of France in a Tyrrell 009, and finally took over first place from Depailler in the 11th lap.

He never gave up and built a lead of 18 seconds over Depailler, who held second place through most of the race, but relinquished the position to Reutemann in the 46th lap, just before entering the pits. Watson took over third when the Frenchman returned to the track.

Mario Andretti, last year's champion who finished fifth had no excuses for his performance saying, "I had to drive my reserve car because of the accident and it just wouldn't go any faster."

Watson said the second start was just as fast or faster than the first. Drivers apparently conceded nothing to caution.

Watson himself started at a lurid pace, moving from the sixth pole position to second place after only a few laps.

"But I just couldn't hold that speed," he said. "The car started losing grip. I don't know whether it was the tires or what. I slipped back to fourth but the car kept running and I was able to get third when Depailler stopped."

Niki Lauda of Austria, the 1977 champion, dropped out of the race on the seventh lap, but returned late in the race for a total of only eight laps. He said his car had problems with its gas circulation system.



PULLED-UP: Former world champion Niki Lauda looks dejected as he checks the results of time trials Saturday. In the event, a gas circulation problem allowed him to complete only eight laps in Sunday's Grand Prix.

## Ligier displaces Lotus as car to beat in 1979

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Ligier IT11, a brand new race car that recently had dim prospects even in its native France, has suddenly displaced Lotus as the car to beat in the 1979 Formula One championship.

French teammates Jacques Laffite and Patrick Depailler gave Ligier a 12 to eight-point lead over the defending champion Lotus Sunday by taking first and fourth places in the Argentine Grand Prix, first of the season's 16 Formula One races.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina and Mario Andretti of the United States, driving the Lotus '79 "wing car" that revolutionized the sport last year, finished second and fifth in the 24-man field.

Laffite, a 35-year-old former mechanic with only one previous victory in 61 races, said he expected his easy win here "because I had supreme confidence in the car."

Racing observers say Ligier is the best of the many imitations of the Lotus '79 which introduced a wind tunnel on each side of the body to make oncoming air put downward pressure on the car and give it better traction on curves. Ligier also replaced last year's Maura engine with a Cosworth.

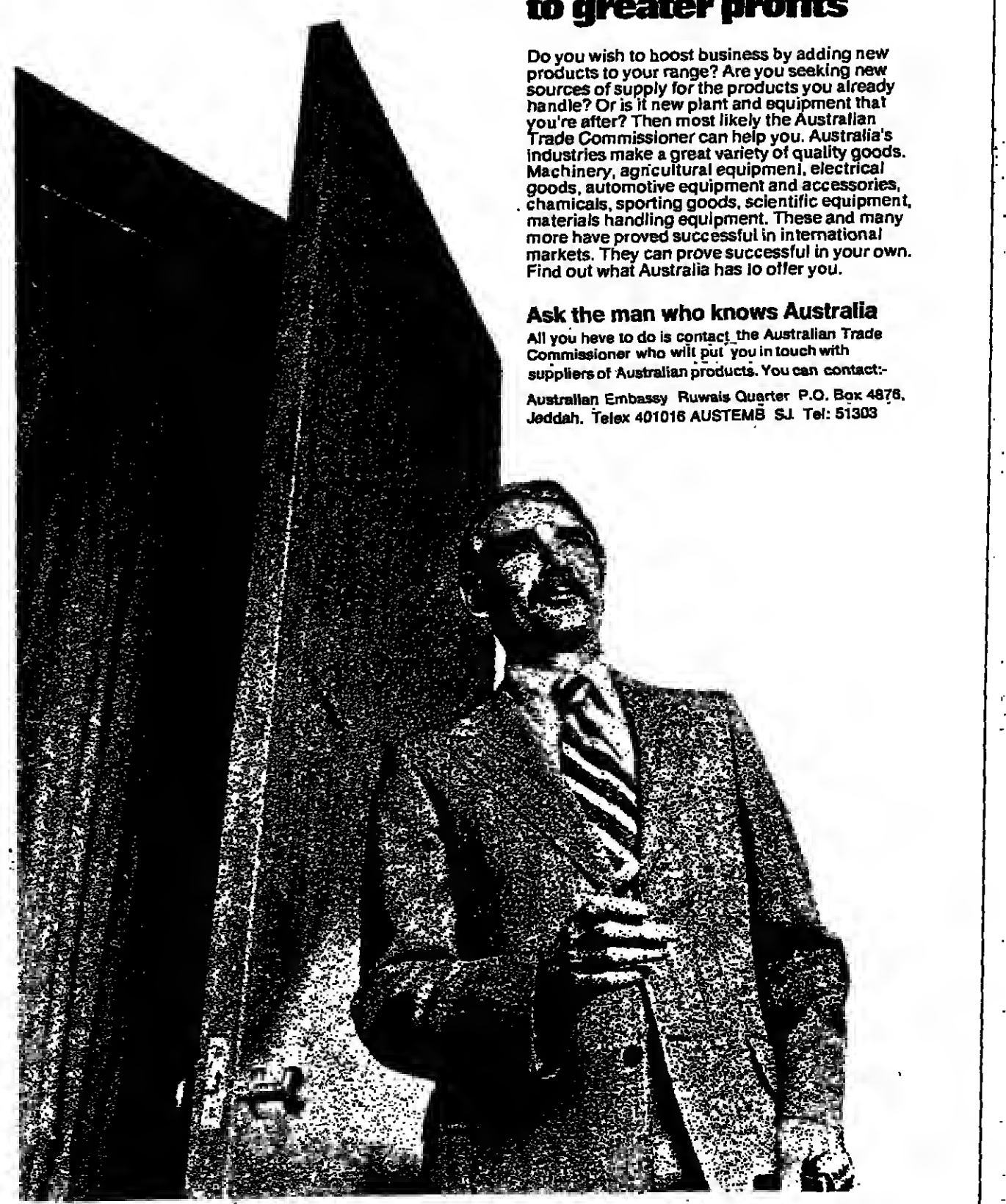
"We hope to win the team title this year, but Lotus and Tyrrell will be difficult rivals," Laffite said.

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Ask the Australian Trade Commissioner



## Iran shutdown cited

## Japanese asked to curb energy use

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (AP) — The strike by oil workers in Iran has prompted the government to call for voluntary guidelines on energy conservation, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Monday.

Iran's oil exports came to a standstill when National Iranian Oil Co. workers went on strike. Japan depends on Iran for 20 per cent of its oil.

Ohira told the National Press Club, "the voluntary guidelines had to be imposed because Japan could not be assured of

alternative petroleum supplies from February.

The prime minister emphasized, "the guidelines are voluntary. We are simply asking industry and the population through the cabinet to cooperate in energy saving measures. The guidelines do not have the force of law."

On Monday a government-sponsored committee called on offices to lower room temperatures to below 20 degrees centigrade, and to turn off one

third of all neon lights, Tadao Kikukawa, a deputy cabinet vice-minister said.

Motorists have been asked to cut their driving by 20 per cent, to refrain from using freeways on holidays, and to observe strictly a maximum 80 kilometer per hour speed limit, said Kikukawa.

The prime minister said he did not think the voluntary guidelines will have a bad

effect on job. The government was doing everything to increase storage capacity.

Kikukawa said, "the guidelines are intended to deepen the people's consciousness on energy shortages. We will never force the Japanese people to comply with the new measures."

Japan has a 91-day stockpile of oil, government sources said. Also Monday in Frankfurt, Kraftwerk Union AG, a unit of the West German Siemens AG, denied a Tehran newspaper report that it laid off 4,800 workers at its two Bushahr power plants in Iran.

## Jeddah ranks tenth

## Tokyo heads roster of expensive cities

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Tokyo is the most expensive city for visiting businessmen and Peking is the cheapest, the "Financial Times" reported Monday.

Jeddah ranks tenth on the list.

The decline of the dollar against other major currencies, meanwhile, has pushed New York City, listed as the world's second most expensive, two spots up, into 16th place.

The rankings are contained in

a list of 60 business centers annually surveyed by the newspaper. Costs are calculated on the basis of a three-day hotel stay, meals and taxis. Peking was included for the first time because it is increasingly visited by Western businessmen as trade barriers are relaxed by Chinese officials.

The paper said Tokyo displaced Frankfurt from top position, moving up in the last 12 months from 15th to the most expensive, London, 38th

in world rankings two years ago, was 14th last year and 11th now.

The 10 most expensive cities in the survey, in order: Tokyo, Paris, Dubai, Brussels, Abu Dhabi, Frankfurt, Manama, Copenhagen, Geneva and Jeddah.

The cheapest, from bottom up: Peking, Salisbury, Nicosia, Lisbon, Colombo, Belgrade, Karachi, Mexico City, Dar es Salaam and Johannesburg.

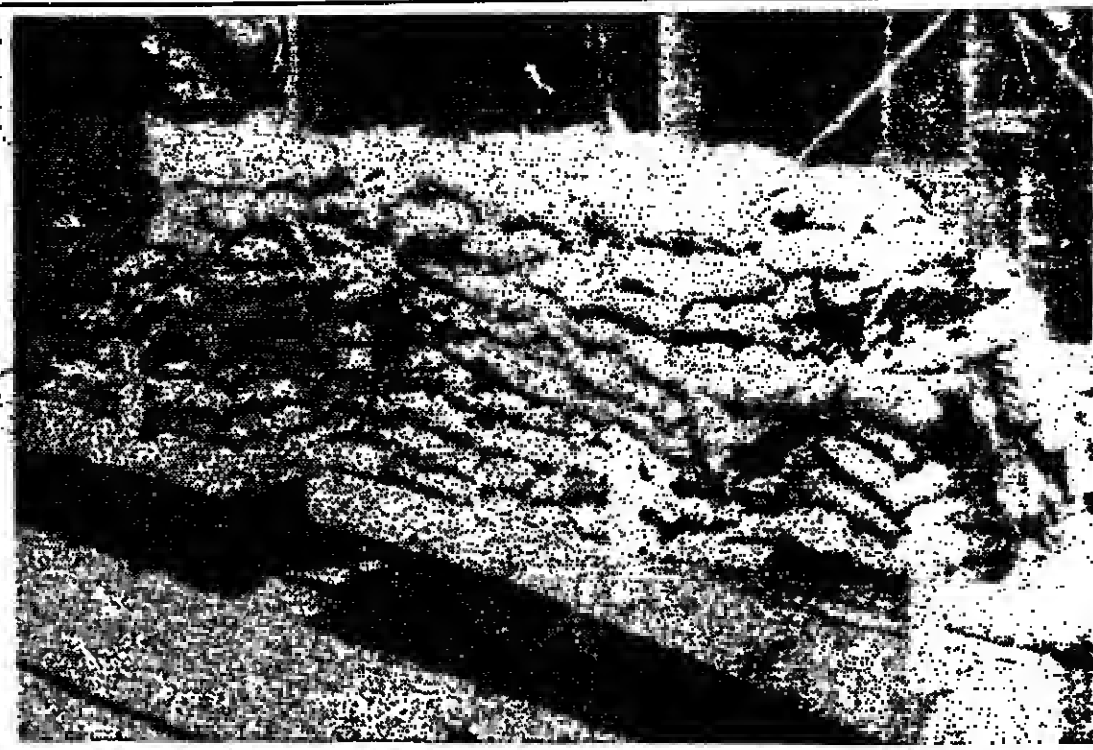
There are 2,500 Iranians, German and other West Europeans, Turks, Indians and Pakistanis working at the site. Some 500 Germans and 1,500 others had been withdrawn lately because strikes caused a slow-down on material deliveries, an official said.

He said Iran had paid all due installments on the project. But he was unable to rule out the possibility that further workmen would have to be withdrawn if delivery does not improve.

## Bank of England support steadies trembling pound

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UPI) — The British pound came in for a little bullying Monday on money markets here and dipped below the \$2-mark in early trading at \$1.9940 in response to the strike troubles.

Sterling's international value against a basket of currencies fell back sharply from the weekend's 63.4 to 63.1 — its lowest for a month. Support by the Bank of England brought the pound back up to



DAMMAM: Bags of fertilizer from the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Co. are loaded onto railway cars. In 1978 the company exceeded its production targets of 250,000 tons by 10,633 tons. A report by the United States Agriculture Department now suggests that world fertilizer production will expand for the next four years.

## U.S. Agriculture Department report

## Fertilizer production expanding

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — Studies indicate that world fertilizer production will expand at least through the next four years, as many countries, including the Soviet Union and India, seek to increase their food output.

The analysis is in a new "fertilizer situation" report by the U.S. Agriculture Department and includes estimates and other information by a number of international organizations, including the World Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Much of the abundance provided by American farmers has been built by their use of fertilizers, enabling the United States to be the world leader in the export of farm products.

Fertilizer production is expected to continue exceeding demand through 1982-83, although the margin of surplus will shrink from what it is now.

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Much of the abundance provided by American farmers has been built by their use of fertilizers, enabling the United States to be the world leader in the export of farm products.

Between 1977-78 and 1982-83 world demand for fertilizer is projected to grow at an annual rate of 6 per cent for nitrogen, 6.3 per cent for phosphate and 5.1 per cent for potash, it said.

Nitrogen, phosphate and potash are the three basic nutrients in commercially prepared fertilizers. Analysts said that the slowest growth in fertilizer demand will be in the "developed market economies" — which includes big users such as the United States — while a larger demand will occur in the "centrally planned economies," such as the Soviet Union particularly for phosphates.

## AOI head hints at Alpha jet production

DUBAI, Jan. 22 (AP) — The chairman of the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI), Sheikh Faisal ibn Sultan Al-Qassimi, said Monday the group is likely to opt for the Anglo-French Alpha jet-trainer as the most suitable aircraft to produce in the Arab world.

The other choice being considered, the British-made Hawk, "is a dead end," Sheikh Faisal said in an interview.

"At the moment, though, any new manufacturing plant will be in Cairo. Egypt is so practical for us, it has the manpower, the factories, the skills and above all, it is less expensive than any other place," Sheikh Faisal said.

## World shipping shows new vigor

LONDON, Jan. 22 (R) — The number of ships mothballed throughout the world continued to fall in January to a three-year low, Lloyd's Shipping said Monday. It said 594 ships totalling 16.5 million gross tons were lying unused in January, compared with 656 ships or 18.7 million gross tons laid up last month.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Fencing of Al-Faisaliyah school	xx	200	Feb. 26
* Directorate of Health Affairs, Hail	Supply of various kinds of printed material	xx	Free	Feb. 11
* Directorate of Education, Medina	Repairs to schools	xx	200	Feb. 17
* College of Internal Security Forces	Maintenance of bathrooms	xx	30	Feb. 11
" " "	Repairs to the swimming pool	xx	50	Feb. 11
" " "	Supply and installation of airconditioners	xx	50	Feb. 12
" " "	Printed material	xx	20	Feb. 12



## PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT  
DAMMAM

## SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 24.2.1979/22.1.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

1. Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	MAHABAD	S.E.A.	GENERAL STEEL	19.1.1979
2	KASUGA MARU	GULF	PLANT/STEEL	20.1.1979
3	TAMANO	BARBER	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
4	GOLDEN	ORRI	GEN. FROZEN	21.1.1979
5	MADONNA	GULF	LOADING UREA	18.1.1979
6	LUCILLE	SUEASIA	SHEEP	21.1.1979
7	SWAN RIVER	KANOU	GENERAL	19.1.1979
8	SIRATHYNI	KANOU	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
9	IBN AL MOATAZ	KANOU	GENERAL	21.1.1979
10	STRATHDUNS	KANOU	GENERAL	21.1.1979
11	PRINCESS AURORA	ALSAADA	GENERAL	20.1.1979
12	EVER SAFETY	GOSAIPI	GENERAL	19.1.1979
13	ARAB AL HIAZ	S.E.A.	GEN. RICE	21.1.1979
14	SILVER ZEPHYR	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	21.1.1979
15	ROSSBUR	KANOU	SHEEP	20.1.1979
16	K. UPI	OCE	SUGAR IN BAGS	22.1.1979

## 2-Recent Arrivals

Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
TAMANO	BARBER	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
SWAN RIVER	SUEASIA	SHEEP	21.1.1979
IBN AL MOATAZ	KANOU	GEN. CONTS	21.1.1979
CHESHIRE	GULF	CONTAINERS	21.1.1979
ENDEAVOUR	ALIREZA	CARS	21.1.1979
MUTSU MARU	S.E.A.	GEN. RICE	21.1.1979
ARAB AL HIAZ	O.C.F.	SUGAR IN BAGS	22.1.1979

## 3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
MARIA OLDENDORF	ALIREZA	GENERAL	22.1.1979
IBN AL ATHER	KANOU	GENERAL	22.1.1979
MAKRA TRADER	KANOU	GENERAL	22.1.1979
KUNUKU	KANOU	GENERAL	22.1.1979
UNIONED HIAZ	SUEASIA	GENERAL	22.1.1979
FOURTEEN	GENERAL	GENERAL	22.1.1979

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 39,590

5-Waiting Time: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## Surge expected

## Copper prices recover

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (LAT) — Copper prices have recovered sufficiently to restore profitability to the entire industry, and probably are headed much higher, many copper analysts contend.

Their optimism is in sharp contrast to the bearish outlook that prevailed from 1974 through last summer. Now world demand may be catching up to supplies, which could push U.S. producer prices above \$1 a pound by year end, compared to 75 cents last week and 55 cents a year ago, these analysts say.

There are some dissenters. Arnold Brisk, commodity specialist at Bache Halsey Stuart, Beverly Hills, expects a relatively featureless copper market this year, without much additional upward price pressure in the first half.

But Brisk and others say the recent rally is a reflection of market forces, not speculative pressures.

David Waite, commodities vice president at Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc., New York,

notes that an overhang of 2.1 million tons on the world market at the end of 1977 was cut by 450,000 tons last year, forcing some fabricators in late 1978 to enter the open market for their copper rather than drawing down inventories.

## EEC jobless up 3.9%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22 (AP) — The number of unemployed in the Common Market was 5,958,000 last year, a 3.9 per cent increase over 1977, the Common Market's Statistical Office reported Monday.

It pointed out that the unemployment growth had slowed from the 9.4 per cent increase between 1976 to 1977.

The 1978 jobless total represented 5.6 per cent of the working population.

Nearly 43 per cent of all unemployed were men. In Belgium, women represented 60 per cent of unemployed, in France 51 per cent and in Germany 51 per cent.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Monday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.34	3.35	3.34
Pound Sterling	6.68	6.70	6.73
Deutsche Mark	1.82 (100)	181.50	182.50
Swiss F	2.00 (100)	203.00	201.00
French F	0.79 (100)	79.00	79.50
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.05	4.03
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.00	110.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	86.20
Egyptian Pound	—	4.60	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.40
Emirati Dinar (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.25	87.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.72	8.72
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.75	73.80
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.00	88.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	36.50	41.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.00
Gold kg	—	24,700	—
10 Tola bar	—	2,880	—
Silver kg bar	—	680	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.69	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.81	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.15	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.68	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.40	—	—

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St. Jeddah.

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

## 1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL

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AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
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27	—	—
28	—	—
29	—	—
30	—	—
31	—	—
32	—	—
33	—	—
34	—	—

## 3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
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2	—	—
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6	—	—
7	—	—
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27	—	—
28	—	—
29	—	—
30	—	—
31	—	—
32	—	—
33	—	—
34	—	—

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 55954

5-WAITING TIME-NIL

Importers having goods on the abovementioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



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**WORLD STOCK MARKETS** بورصات العالم

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

24	26	Std. Oil Indiana	514	55%	East Drilling Inc.	368	13%	Gen. Leasehold	69.56	70	Exp. Rice Ties	44.58	44.58
25	19	Std. Oil Ohio	416	41%	Eastman Kodak	191	19%	Indust. 1000	788	788	Federal 1000	53.89	53.89
26	29	Standard Oil	494	49%	General Mining	352 1/2	37 1/4	Indust. 1500	355.25	355	Gold 1500	53	53
27	29	Standard Oil	494	49%	Goldfields of S.A.	18 1/4	18 1/4	Indust. 2000	227.70	227.70	Gal. Producers	40	40
28	29	Standard Oil	494	49%	Harmony	40 1/4	40 1/4	Marvell Rents	223	227	Grupa Veleban (400)	168	168
29	29	Standard Oil	494	49%	Hartley	17 1/4	17 1/4	Marvell Rents	17 1/4	17 1/4	Midvale	59 1/2	59 1/2
30	18 1/4	Standard Oil	17 1/4	17 1/4	Johnson & Co.	15 1/4	15 1/4	Mediabank	332.50	331.00	Overseas	64	62.50
31	29	Synco	22 1/4	22 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
32	36 1/4	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
33	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
34	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
35	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
36	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
37	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
38	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
39	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
40	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
41	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
42	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
43	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
44	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
45	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
46	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
47	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
48	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
49	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
50	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
51	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
52	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
53	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
54	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
55	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
56	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
57	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
58	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
59	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
60	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
61	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
62	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
63	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
64	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
65	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
66	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
67	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
68	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
69	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
70	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
71	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
72	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
73	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
74	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
75	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
76	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
77	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
78	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
79	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
80	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
81	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
82	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
83	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
84	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
85	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
86	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
87	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
88	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
89	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
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91	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
92	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
93	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
94	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
95	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
96	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
97	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
98	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
99	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78
100	29	Technique	126	11 1/4	Kaiser Steel	775	790	Midvale	193.00	190.00	Immunol	69	78

Jan. 18	Swelling	U.S. Dollar	Canadian Dollar
Short term	11-16 1/2	10-14 1/2	10-14 1/2
7 days	11-16 1/2	10-14 1/2	10-14 1/2
Month	13-12 1/4	10-14 1/2	10-14 1/2
Three months	13-14 1/2	11-16 1/2	11-16 1/2
Six months	13-14 1/2	11-16 1/2	11-16 1/2
One year	13-14 1/2	11-16 1/2	11-16 1/2

The following nominal rates were quoted for London:  
11.55-11.65 per cent; one year 11.30-11.40 per cent.  
Long-term Eurodollar deposits: two years 10-11 1/2  
floating rates. Short-term rates are call for weekly  
Shoppers.

## EXCHANGE RATES AND LONDON GOLD

LONDON		NEW YORK	
January 19	Range	January 19	Opening Prices
USA .....	2.6044-2.6070	STG .....	2.0045-2.0070
Canada .....	1.31-1.32	AFR CON .....	29.03-29.85
France .....	6.7758-6.7850	BRZ .....	17.17-17.25
Germany .....	1.57-1.58	CHF .....	4.7284-4.7288
Italy .....	1071.84-1074.88	DKK .....	16.00-16.05
Netherlands .....	3.9800-3.9900	ESP .....	18.90-18.95
Spain .....	3.5586-3.5640	FFf .....	16.87-16.90
Sweden .....	3.7623-3.7625	FRF .....	14.82-14.8725
Switzerland .....	2.7-2.71	GBP .....	17.96-18.00
Norway .....	10.1588-10.1650	YEN .....	197.88-198.00
Denmark .....	16.00-16.05	AIK .....	5.00-5.05
Austria .....	37.26-37.85	INDR .....	5.1825-5.1875
Portugal .....	91.30-91.70	JPY .....	5.00-5.05
Greece .....	148.10-150.20	POUND .....	45.45-46.10
Japan .....	397.48-397.90	SEK .....	4.378-4.385
		SGD .....	45.20-45.70

SPAIN .....	69.48-69.70
MEXICO .....	22.68-22.70

Sty. one month 33-28 disc, two months 70-65 disc  
 three months 110-705 disc, six months 190-185  
 disc, two five months 350-330 disc  
 Can. one month 3-1 disc, two months 3-1 disc

**N.Y. DOLLAR CROSS RATES**

January 19		three months 4-6 prem, four months 25-30 prem, five months 45-55 prem.
Guilder	1.9860	
Belgian Franc	29.0000	
Deutschmark	1.5428	
Hong Kong Dollar	4.2536	
French Franc	4.3262	
Italian Lira	234.40	
Japanese Yen	198.20	
Suiza Franc	1.6720	

LONDON GOLD		January 19
	5:30 p.m. fix	\$230.55
	Morning fix	\$230.76
	Yesterday's fix	\$227.25

**DOW JONES  
STOCK AVERAGES**

### DOW JONES

## 11.00 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES

	January 10		
30 Industrials	841.13	UP 1.11	or 0.24%
20 Transport	220.49	UP 1.07	or 0.52%
15 Utilities	200.00	UP 0.99	or 0.50%
65 Stocks	235.98	UP 0.89	or 0.31%

**New York — [AP-EDI]—** The stock market rose Thursday as the pace of trading quickened.

After a slow start, the market recovered from the economic and corporate rumors. The U.S. Green National Product report put an unexpectedly high figure on the economy, and the Federal Reserve's Secretary Janette Girelli said this "demonstrates the strength of the economy and the sound fiscal life it is." Nothing the growth in the inflation rate, the fourth increase in its history, could dampen the rally. Kresl said that much of the gain comes from the Federal pay boost added to GNP as a temporary factor.

Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller said in a speech that the Fed would not raise its "year of austerity" with time being given for the program to fight inflation to "take hold."

Meanwhile, the Treasury is studying reports of complaints to flow in and they look very grim.

A total of about 970 issues closed higher with about 540 flattened lower.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 4.94 to 842.13, closing near its 1974 high of 845.14 after it recovered from a mid-afternoon pullback. The market had been off to a slow start, but recovered with about 25,300 more Wednesday.

Priced also climbed in the American Exchange with the Market Value Index rising 1.12 to 166.70. The average price per share rose 10 cents. Advancing issues numbered 1,252 to 1,218, with 227 unchanged.

Among the active issues were Hamilton Oil Minerals, down 3 1/2 to 7 1/2 at 165.70, down 1/2.

Other active issues included Republic Steel, down 1/2 to 17 1/2 at 148.00, down 3/4; Chesapeake Home Builders, up 1/4 to 147.00; General-Sydney and Ward, up 1/4 to 4 1/2 at 94.00.

### DOW JONES

## CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES

	January 11		
30 Industrials	839.14	UP 4.94	or 0.59%
20 Transport	218.32	UP 2.82	or 1.30%
15 Utilities	200.00	UP 0.00	or 0.17%
65 Stocks	235.29	UP 1.99	or 0.85%

FINANCIAL TIMES  
STOCK INDICES

	Jan. 19	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 12	A year ago
Government Secs. ....	67.87	67.62	67.51	67.82	67.87	68.09	77.50
Flour Interest .....	69.40	70.82	69.76	70.89	70.87	70.33	80.97
Interacted Cotton .....	476.47	474.74	474.74	481.5	482.8	474.7	486.0
Gold Mines .....	102.8	102.8	104.7	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8
Gold Mines (No-5pm) ..	105.8	103.3	103.6	97.6	95.5	95.2	111.7
Ord. Treas. Yield .....	6.00	6.12	6.12	6.02	5.99	6.08	5.56
Yield, 100-yr. (No-5pm) ..	6.00	6.12	6.12	6.02	5.99	6.08	5.56
P.R. Rate (No-5pm) .....	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11
Distilling market .....	3.308	3.308	3.403	3.400	3.418	3.413	5.031
Heavy Turnover .....	—	61.54	67.17	70.59	68.35	73.17	95.26
Equity Investment .....	1,955	1,955	1,955	1,955	1,955	1,955	1,955

10 am. 476.8 11 am. 479.4 Noon 480.8 1 p.m. 476.6 2 p.m. 480.0 3 p.m. 477.8

\* Based on 52 per cent corporation tax. © NH = 7.5%.  
Banks 188 Govt. Secs. 15/10/26. Fluid Int. 1928. Ind. Ord. 1/7/35.  
Gold Mines 12/9/55. Ex-6 per index started June, 1971. SE Activity July-Dec, 1942.

COMMODITY PRICES اسعار السلع والعلف الرئيسية

SOYABEAN MEAL		Today's Closing	Today's Closing
		£ per tonne	£ per tonne
February.....		128.60	128.60
April.....		128.50	128.40

BASIC MATERIALS		
January 19 Lanthanum Price	June .....	122.78
	August .....	123.50
	October .....	123.30
	December .....	122.78
	February .....	126.00

	Cash	Cash			
	1918	1907			
March .....	1848	1846	May .....	—	—
May .....	1848	1846	July .....	—	—
July .....	1872	1869	October .....	—	—
September .....	1890	1886			
	1891	1886			

December .....	1930	1930	December .....	—	—
March .....	1930	1937	March .....	—	—
May .....	1930	1930	May .....	—	—
			July .....	—	—
			October .....	—	—

**ARABICA COFFEE**

\$ per 50 Kilos

August .....	UHQ	UHQ
October .....	UHQ	UHQ
December .....	UHQ	UHQ
February .....	UHQ	UHQ
April .....	UHQ	UHQ
June .....	UHQ	UHQ

August.....	UNQ	UNQ	<b>BASIC MINERALS</b>	
<b>ROBUSTA COFFEE</b>			January 19 Official Close	
January.....	1739	1738	Today's	Previous

March	1391	1390	ALUMINUM	Closing	Closing
May	1269	1268		1 per issue	
July	1216	1215	Cash	630.00	632.00
September	1176	1175	Three months	632.50	633.00
November	1145	1143	Settlement	632.00	--
January	1119	1118			

GRAINS	Wheat	Barley	COPPER	£ per tonne
	Yesterday's Closing	Yesterday's Closing		
	£ per long ton			
January.....	91.85	85.15	Wirebars	
			Cash .....	246.00
			Disc .....	247.00

March .....	93.45	\$6.80	Settlement .....	\$46.50	—
May .....	96.15	39.40	Catholics .....	—	—
September .....	90.00	64.05	Cash .....	\$26.50	\$27.50
November .....	03.00	87.05	Three months .....	\$45.50	\$46.00
			Settlement .....	\$27.50	—

	Pence per Kilo		LEAD	
February.....	56.00	53.50		
March.....	56.50	54.50		
April-June.....	57.00	57.55	Cash.....	498.00 499.00
July-September..	59.75	59.75	Three months....	465.00 469.00

Oct.-December ...	61.80	61.70	Settlement .....	477.00	—
January-March ...	63.75	63.70			
April-June .....	65.85	65.80			
July-September ...	68.05	67.90			
Oct.-December ...	70.00	69.95			

SILVER		Per troy ounce	
Cash .....	312.00	312.20	

<b>RAW SUGAR</b>			Three months ....	320.00	320.20
Sugar Prof.			Settlement .....	312.20	—
Corn. Comd.	\$ per long ton				
March .....	183.25	183.00	<b>TIN</b>		
May .....	185.95	185.75			

August .....	169.58	169.60	Standard		
October .....	112.70	112.68	Cash .....	6925	6938
December .....	115.50	115.45	Three months .....	6660	6965
March .....	126.75	126.30	Settlement .....	6930	—
May .....	123.08	122.78	High Grade		

<b>WHITE SUGAR</b>		Cash .....	6945	6965
	¢ per long ton	Three months .....	6870	6905
April .....	101.40	Settlement .....	6965	—
July .....	107.50			

September .....	113.00	112.75	ZINC		
October .....	118.50	117.50			
November .....	125.50	124.00		£ per tonne	
December .....	131.50	128.50	Cash .....	368.00	369.00
January .....	137.50	132.00	Three months .....	380.50	381.50
			Settlement .....	369.00	—

## REST RATES اسعدي فواتد العملات الاوروبية

Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	W. German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollar	Japanese Yen
74-8	par-4	73-3½	74-8½	12-16	—	—
74-8	par-4	3-3¼	11-9	11-12	10½-10¾	—4-11/16
74-8						

74-75	par-4	35-39	8-9	125-134	109-104	4-14
76-77	par-4	35-39	8-9	139-144	111-114	19-2
78-79	4-5	35-4	9-9	14-15	117-112	24-23
79-77	4-5	61/16-4 3/16	9 1/2-10 1/2	140-157	1113-1112 1/2	25-3

for certificates of deposit: One month 10.50-10.60 per cent; three months 11.00-11.10 per cent; six months

er cent; three years 10%-10% per cent; four years 10%-10% per cent; five years 10%-10% per cent nominal dollars and Canadian dollars; two days' notice for guilders and Swiss francs. Asian rates are closing rates in



B.C.

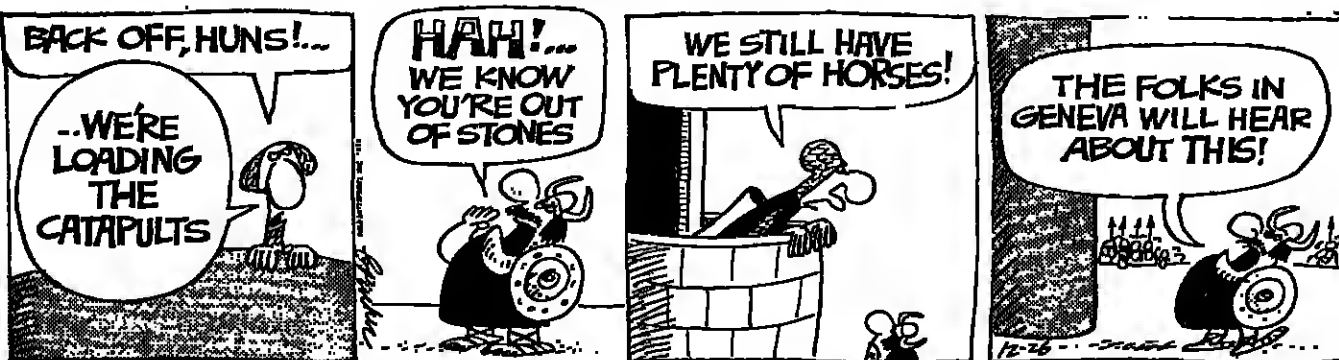
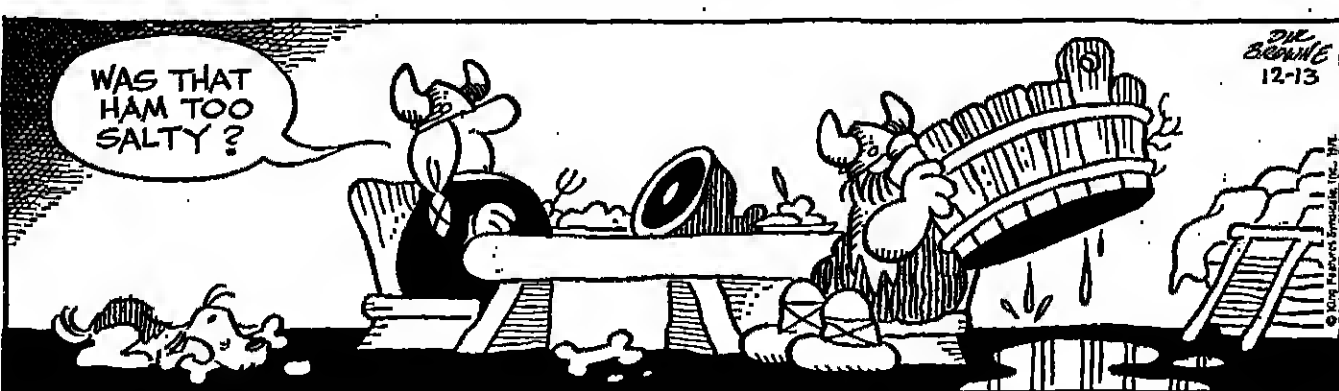
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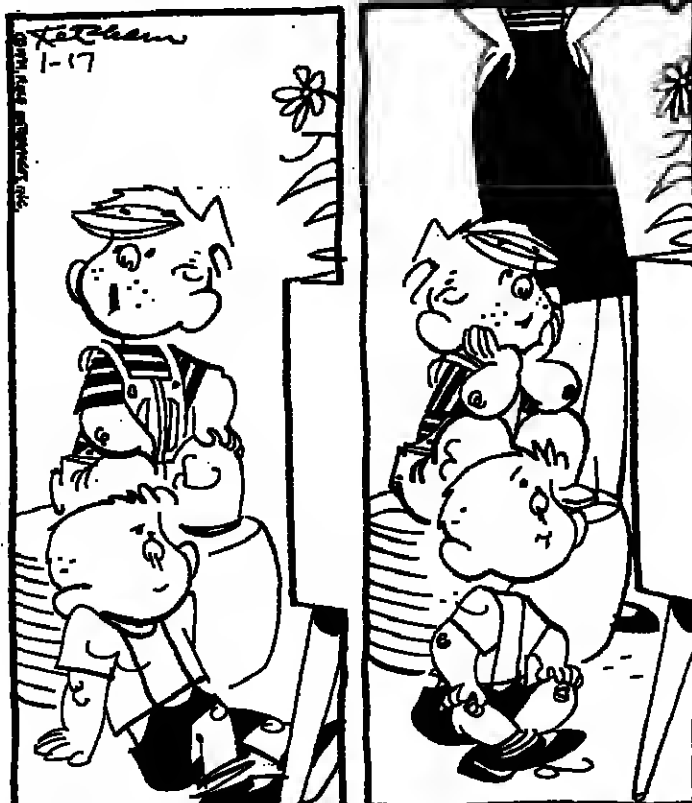
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



## Dennis the Menace



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

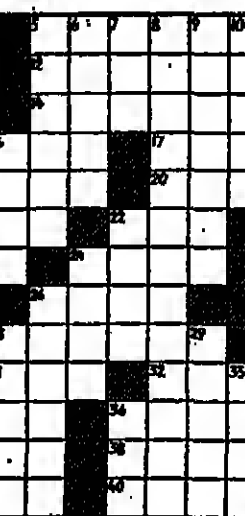
Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
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  - 100 Down



Yesterday's Answer

- 23 Italian river  
24 Pilot's employer  
25 Punitive  
26 Infertile  
27 Studio item  
28 Belgian city  
29 Role in "Salome"  
30 Count on, with "on"  
31 Either  
32 Brazilian tree



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R

M L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

I B F T B U P X T V E Y E Q J X E J

M E J E T B Q T X E J Y U Y T S E U J T A

F U J Q U S K I F E J I V S U I K F

K U I K - V E V F V I B Z Q S F

Yesterday's Cryptquote: WE CAN ONLY CHANGE THE WORLD BY CHANGING MEN. - WILLIAM JAMER

## Believe It or Not



## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Look Before You Leap

South dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH

+10 9 6 4

+7 7

+8 3 3 2

+5 4

WEST

+4 K Q J 5

+10 6 3 2

+8 4

+8 7

EAST

+7 3 2

+8 5

+8 10 7

+10 9 6 3 2

SOUTH

+6

+4 Q J 9 4

+8 5 5

+8 Q J 7

The bidding:

South West North East

10 10 20 Pass

40 Pass 30 Pass

Opening lead - king of spades.

Here is a hand from the annual intercollegiate championships. South is in four hearts and West starts out with the K-A of spades. How should declarer play the hand?

It is easy for anyone who customarily plays quickly to misplay the hand. Actually, most of the South players who got to four hearts went wrong early in the play when they ruffed the second spade lead, drew trumps, and tried a diamond finesse.

East took the queen of diamonds with the king.

In the actual case, West cannot do better than continue with a third round of spades and South can then afford to ruff with much greater equanimity. He next plays four rounds of trumps, leads the queen of diamonds and finesesses after West follows low. East wins the diamond with the king too, since he has no more spades to lead. South makes the rest of the tricks.

In effect, declarer draws East's fangs by deliberately losing a spade trick at trick two. It is a trick that South can easily afford to concede in the interests of safety.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

TUESDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:44	7:07	12:39	3:49	6:08	7:38
Medina	5:51	7:11	12:42	3:46	6:04	7:34
Nejd	5:16	6:39	12:07	3:13	5:31	7:01

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Sesame St.	No. 1066
5:28 Kukia & Olive	Taking Fran's Picture
6:30 Cartoon	Roadrunner: Guided Muscle
6:36 On Our Own	The Blind Date
7:10 Safety Film	Chicken Little
7:11 That's My Mama	Trial & Error
7:37 Charlie's Angels	The Vegas Connection
8:25 Channel 2	High Winds In Jamaica

## WEATHER

Temperatures will continue to fall gradually in the northern, western and central parts of the Kingdom with cloud covering most areas. Rain is expected especially in the northern, eastern, central and southwestern parts.

Winds will be mostly northwesterly to northerly and southwesterly in the southern, central and eastern areas at moderate speed.

Sea conditions in territorial waters will be moderate. Monday's temperature (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	25	19	Hail	16	06
Jeddah	25	19	Tabuk	16	04
Riyadh	27	16	Turaf	16	07
Dhahran	25	17	Rafha	20	08
Medina	22	10	Yanbu	26	14
Taif	20	10	Abha	15	07

## SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
1:00 Opening	10:00 Opening
1:01 The Holy Quran	10:01 The Holy Quran
1:05 Gems of Guidance	10:05 Message to the Faithful
1:10 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle	10:10 Light Music
1:11 S.A. Historical Notes	10:15 NEWS
1:12 Off the Record	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
1:13 Your Choice	10:30 Music Worldwide
1:14 On Islam	10:30 Champions of Solidarity
1:15 Islam the Divine Truth	11:00 Press Review
1:20 Music	11:15 The Sixties
1:25 NEWS	11:45 The World of Guitar
1:30 Press Review	12:00 Islamic Contributions
1:35 Music	12:15 The Songwriters
1:40 My Music	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
3:50 Close Down	12:59 Close Down

## VOA

F.M.	M.W.
8:00 News Roundup	12:30 VOA Magazine
8:05 Reports: Actualities	12:35 America: Science
8:10 Opinion: Analysis	12:40 Cultural: Letter
8:15 Dateline	11:00 Special English
8:20 News Summary	11:30 Music USA
8:25 Special English	(Jazz)
8:30 News: Feature, The Making of a Nation	12:00 World Report
8:35 News Summary	12:05 News... newsman's
8:40 Music USA	12:10 News... correspondent
(Standard)	12:15 News... background
10:00 News Roundup	12:20 News... media
10:05 Reports: Actualities	12:25 News... analysis
10:10 Opinion: Analysis	

## BBC

Morning Transmission	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8:00 World News	5.15 Report on Religion
8:05 *Twenty-Four Hours	6.00 Radio Newsweek
News Summary	6.15 *Outlook
8.30 *Sarah Ward	7.00 World News
8.45 World Today	7.05 Commentary
9.00 Newsweek	7.15 *Sherlock Holmes
9.30 *Opera Star	7.45 World Today
10.00 World News	8.00 World News
10.05 *Twenty-Four Hours	8.05 *Books and Writers
News Summary	8.30 *Take One
10.30 *Sarah Ward	8.45 Sports Round-up
10.45 *Something to Show	9.00 World News
You	9.05 News about Britain
11.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsweek
11.05 Reflections	9.30 Farming World
11.15 Piano Style	10.00 Outlook News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	Summary
12.00 World News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.05 British Press Review	10.43 Look Ahead
12.15 World Today	10.45 Ulster in Focus
12.30 Financial News	11.00 World News
12.40 Look Ahead	11.05 Twenty-Four Hours
12.45 The Tony Myatt	News Summary
Request Show	11.30 The Pleasure's Yours
Evening Transmission	Midnight Transmission
1.15 Ulster in Focus	12.15 Talkabout
1.30 Discovery	12.45 Nature
2.00 World News	Notebook
2.05 News about Britain	1.00 World News
2.15 Alphabet of	1.05 World Today
Musical Curios	1.35 Financial News
2.30 Sports International	1.35 Book Choice
2.40 Radio Newsweek	1.40 Reflections
2.45 Promenade Concert	1.45 Sports Round-up
3.45 Sports Round-up	2.00 World News
4.00 World News	2.05 Commentary
4.05 Twenty-Four Hours	2.15 The Face of England
News Summary	

## Your Individual Horoscope

Francis Drake

FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1978

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Attendance at a party now could lead to an invitation to travel. Welcome the chance to expand your circle of friends.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Business opportunities are highlighted, and you seem to have more than one iron in the fire. Investigate retirement and pension plans.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

You have every right to feel optimistic about a close contact, and today's shared pleasures should further that closeness.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Knowing that others appreciate you enables you to really put your heart into your work today. Superiors will take notice, too!

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

Capitalize on favorable trends for promoting heart interests and partnership concerns. You seem to want to give others your very best - and should!

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

If you feel you have too much to do, in general this is a

favorable time for hiring household help. In any case, tackle chores with gusto!

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

A good time for dropping in on neighbors. You may find that you have much in common with someone whom heretofore you thought of as just an acquaintance.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Fortunate business developments now give you much to be thankful for. Shopping may lead to an extra-special item for the home.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Others are receptive to your ideas now. Avoid idle chatter and communications; those thoughts which are truly important to you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Though others may not notice, you'll lay the groundwork now for important financial developments that will pay off later.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

An excellent time for circulating among friends, attending group functions, and generally making a good impression on others.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Someone may have put in a good word for you. In any case, a new career opportunity is practically yours for the asking. Be attentive.

Jolly Jolly



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TELEX: 401009 ALSHIP SJ.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Danish Passport No. P3118786 issued at Svendborg on 31-3-76 to Mrs. Dorthe Irene Jensen has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Danish Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AF 078364 issued at Lahore on 8-2-75 to Mr. Khawaja Zahid Majeed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

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Zahid Tractor announce that Mr. Anthony Ross Pirie, a British National working in the Commercial Section and dealing with Lesser Mobile Units has resigned.  
Those who have any claim against Mr. Pirie must advise our Personnel Department at Kilo 5, Mecca Road, within seven days of this date after which no liability or claim will be accepted by the Company.

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**PASSPORT LOST**  
Somali Passport No 41813/3 issued at Mogadishu on 1-1-76 to Mr. Ali Abdi Ismail has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Somali Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Afghani Passport No. not known issued at Kabul to Mr. Noor Ali S/o Abdullah, has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Afghan Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
**TURKISH PASSPORT BELONGING TO MR. ATILA EMIRBAYER HAS BEEN LOST. FINDER PLEASE DELIVER IT TO THE TURKISH EMBASSY.**

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PAGE 14

Late News

### Raises defense spending 10%

## Carter slashes 1980 welfare budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — President Carter, calling for austerity and sacrifice to defeat inflation, gave Congress Monday a record \$531.6 billion budget that raises defense spending but slashes funds for social welfare programs.

The budget for fiscal year, 1980 beginning on Oct. 1 projected a \$29 billion deficit, compared with the \$37.4 billion deficit estimated for this financial year.

The president increased defense spending by 10 per cent, from \$111.9 billion to \$123 billion.

"The budget... is lean and austere," the president said in a budget message to Congress that re-emphasized his fear that inflation, which rose by about 9.2 per cent in the 1978 calendar year, could wreck the economy.

The planned overall spending of \$531.6 billion in 1980 compared with \$493.4 billion in this financial year, an increase of about 7.7 per cent, including the large jump in defense spending.

This barely met the estimate seven per cent inflation rate and, according to Carter's critics, failed to take into account the needs of a growing population.

Budget Director James McIntyre said the fear of inflation persuaded the president to cut \$16 billion from a \$548 billion spending total he had been planning last July.

With its main provisions generally known in advance, the budget has already met strong resistance from liberals in Carter's Democratic Party, from black civil rights groups, and from pensioners' organizations upset by proposed cuts in some social security benefits.

But the president said programs for the poor were about \$4.5 billion larger, despite overall cuts. He insisted that the budget was fair in meeting needs for welfare, health, public jobs, education and other social programs.

"The policy of restraint... is imperative if we are to overcome the threat of accelerating inflation," the president said.

"If that threat is realized, it would severely disrupt our economy and the well-being of our society. Americans with low and fixed incomes would suffer the most."

"This budget supports a balanced fiscal policy. It is sufficiently restrained to ease inflationary pressures, but it will permit continued economic growth," he said.

### President's message to Congress

## Highlights of 1980 budget



President Carter  
Social security: spending will increase by \$13 billion to \$115.2 billion. Proposals will be made to eliminate what

**Economic outlook:** the budget anticipates that consumer prices will rise 7.4 per cent in 1979, not as much as 9.2 per cent inflation rate in 1978. Unemployment may increase from 5.9 per cent to 6.2 per cent.

**Defense:** spending increase of \$10.8 billion to \$122.7 billion. It is in accord with a promise to NATO to increase defense spending by three per cent after inflation is considered.

**The poor:** spending increase of \$4.5 billion to \$68.5 billion. Programs include Medicaid, food stamps, subsidized housing and nutrition programs.

**Jobs:** the CETA public service job and training program would be cut by \$729 million to \$9.6 billion. It would eliminate 158,000 adult jobs and 250,000 summer youth jobs, but businesses would get a tax break for hiring young, poor adults.

**National debt:** interest paid will be \$57.1 billion. The national debt is expected to rise from \$787 billion now to \$899 billion by October 1980.

**Federal grants:** aid to states and local governments will barely increase, from \$82.1 billion to \$82.9 billion.

**Foreign aid:** a total of \$8.3 billion is budgeted for financial and economic assistance, compared with \$7 billion in fiscal 1979.

**Energy:** a reduction in Department of Energy budget from \$8.95 billion in the current fiscal year to \$8.89 billion, when offsetting revenues are taken into account.

**Food and nutrition:** the Agriculture Department proposes to spend more than \$10.8 billion on these programs, compared with less than \$9.6 billion in this fiscal year.

Carter calls some unnecessary benefits. Taxes might be cut in 1981.

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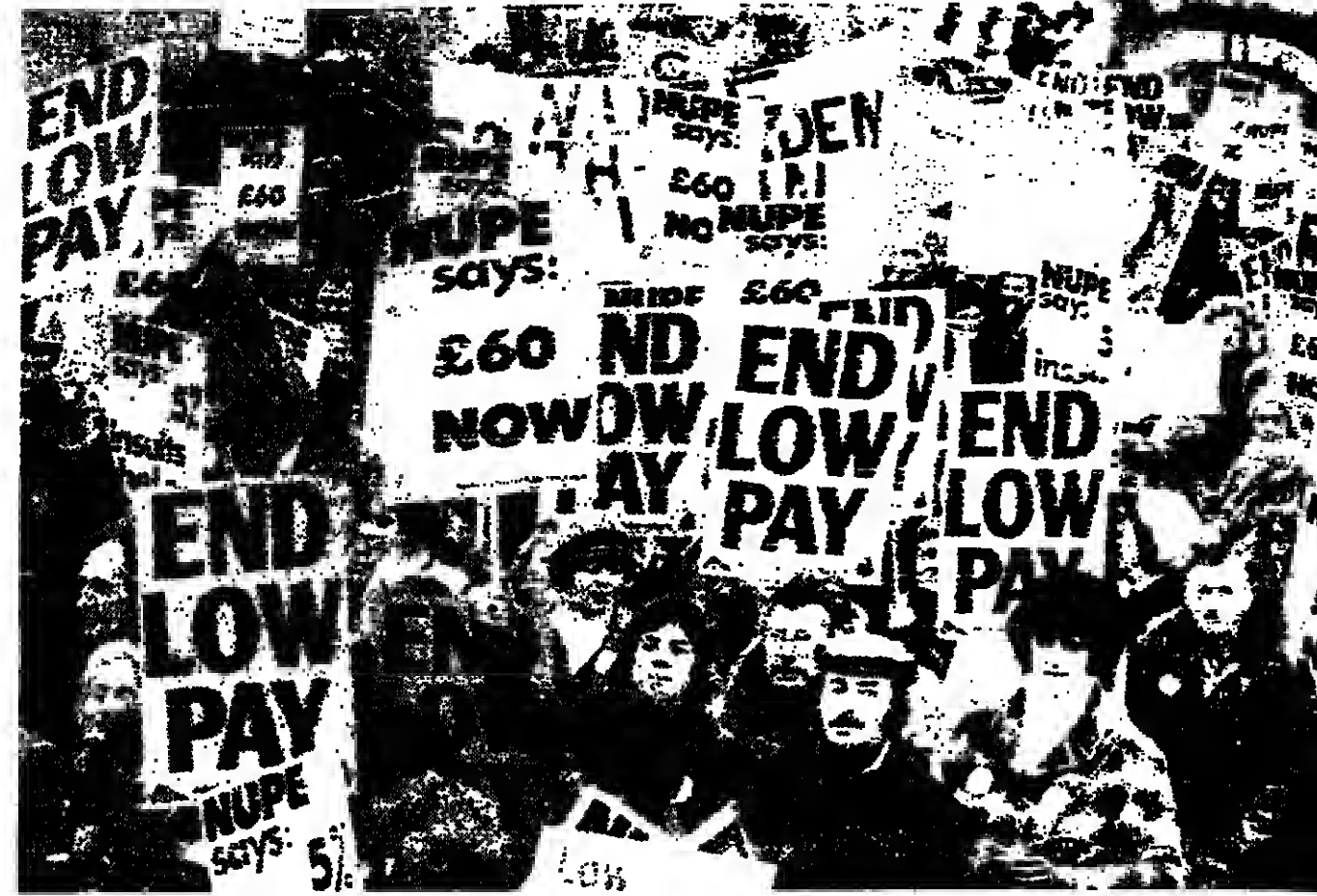
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LONDON: Public service strikers, estimated by police to number 30,000, marched on Parliament Monday to press their demands for higher pay. As one-and-a-half million public employees walked out Monday, police in Glasgow had to intervene when pickets tried to prevent an ambulance with a critically ill man entering a hospital.

## 1½ million U.K. public employees strike

LONDON, Jan. 22 (R) — Britain's pay revolt hit schools, hospitals and welfare services Monday as one million and a half low-wage workers staged a one-day protest strike.

For the first time children, the sick and the old were directly affected by a bitter confrontation which has already disrupted industry.

In London and some other areas even ambulances took part in the nationwide "action day" coordinated by four unions representing 1.5 million low-paid workers — among them garbage collectors, hospital porters, road repairmen, laundry staff, laundry attendants and gravediggers.

Some 100,000 truck drivers continued an 11-day strike that has snarled supply lines and train drivers planned a one-day stoppage Tuesday — their third this month.

"Numerically this is probably the worst strike day since the 1930s," a government employment official said.

The picket lines striking truck drivers have formed outside docks and depots, were also set up at schools and hospitals.

In London, Scotland and the West Midlands ambulances refused to obey union instructions to answer emergency calls.

Health Secretary David Ennals said there was no sign of apocalyptic hostility to foreigners and no other reports of such incidents.

The Zaire troops, described as a company, somewhere between 150 and 450 men, reportedly arrived by air shortly after the rioting broke out.

## Schools, hospitals, welfare services hit

Bokassa has long had close relations with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has also in the past sent troops to help other neighboring states with internal troubles, notably in Burundi in 1972.

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## Dozens killed, sources say

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP) — A detachment of Zaire troops helped put down violent student riots in Bangui, capital of the Central African Empire, in which dozens of persons were killed, informed sources said here Monday.

Estimates of the death toll in the rioting, which started last Friday night in the university area, range from 40 or 50 to 100, with several hundred injured, the sources said.

Emperor Bokassa I ordered a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew Saturday and on Monday morning, the city was reported quiet but tense.

The riots are believed to have started as a protest against a Ministry of Education order Thursday that university students wear a uniform. Students protested the uniform was too expensive and the protests developed into riots in which many shops and two factories were sacked, the sources said.

They said two French pilots of Emperor Bokassa I's personal plane were roughed up in the riots, but apparently only because they strayed into the area. Bokassa indicated in a radio broadcast that diplomats had been beaten, but diplomats here had heard only of one minor incident involving a

European diplomat, also apparently incidental to the main events.

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## Day's W. Indies batting draws North Zone game

JULLUNDUR, India, Jan. 22 (AP) — The match between the West Indies and an Indian North Zone side ended in a draw Monday after the tourists had batted for the entire day.

Resuming at the overnight score of 34 for one wicket, the visiting batsmen played steadily to wipe off the 144-run first innings deficit and then built up a lead of 199 runs when play ended in this city, 350 kilometers north of New Delhi.

Sew Shivanaraine hit a swashbuckling 80 and useful knocks by Arvin Greenidge and

Derek Parry laid the foundations of the West Indian total. Greenidge made 48 while Parry remained unbeaten on 70.

Former Test captain and zone skipper Bishan Singh Bedi fractured a finger while trying to stop a full-blooded drive from Greenidge.

Spinner Deepak Chopra was the most successful North Zone bowler, claiming three wickets for 67 runs.

For the West Indians, the three-day fixture provided useful batting practice for the fifth Test match which begins in New Delhi on Wednesday.

### After year of haggling

## Concorde opens Far East run

LONDON, Jan. 22 (R) — East and West will only be nine hours apart when the Supersonic Concorde begins a regular London to Singapore run this week.

After nearly a year of negotiations, the Anglo-French airliner will resume a Far East service which was suspended after only six flights because of environmental objections by the Malaysian government.

The London-Singapore flight by subsonic airliner takes more than 15 hours.

The objections have now been withdrawn for a trial period of six months and there will be three Concorde flights in each direction per week, via Bahrain, starting on Wednesday.

British Airways and Singapore Airlines will operate the service jointly and the Concorde will fly Ba's colors on one side and Singapore Airlines' on the other.

The needle-nosed plane, which cost \$3 million to develop and build over 15 years, seems finally on its way to becoming a commercial success.

Ten days ago, the Texas-based Braniff Airlines started using Concorde in its first domestic American run. Braniff has leased the Ba and Air France Concorde which arrive in Washington from London and Paris and takes them on daily return trips to Dallas.

New Concorde routes are under discussion and Peking, Melbourne and Hong Kong seem to be the next targets for Ba and Jeddah and Tokyo for Air France.

Of the 16 Concorde built, Ba is flying five — on its runs to New York, Washington and Bahrain and Air France flies four to New York, Washington, Mexico City, Dakar, Caracas

## Zaire troops crush Bokassa riot

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## Iran

The statement read out at Khomeini's headquarters said, "Accepting the chairmanship of the regency council was only for the protection of the national interest and possibly to end the internal turmoil."

In Tehran, senior government sources denied that Tehran had resigned.

The Shah himself, meanwhile, arrived in Marrakesh, Morocco, Monday with his wife Empress Farah from Aswan, Egypt to a welcome from King Hassan II and an intensive security clampdown.

King Hassan drove to the airport in a 20-vehicle motorcade through streets lined with troops and police. All persons without special permits were refused entry to the roads leading to the airport.

In Tehran announcement of Khomeini's plans to return

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## Atherton's

said he was going immediately to confer with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

"We will have to consult further with Washington," the U.S. envoy said. "We have agreed to resume the discussions as soon as these consultations are completed and we will stay in touch later in the day and arrange a mutually agreeable time."

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## Papal audience

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## Ports Authority

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT  
**NOTICE**

The Ports Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announces that the Singaporean vessel "Strath Keith" under the agency of Yousuf Ahmed Kanoo caused oil pollution of the Sea whilst berthed at berth 16 of Jeddah Islamic Port.

The Master of the vessel acknowledged the incident in a signed Declaration and in accordance with Regulations contained in the Seaports and Lighthouses Law issued under Royal Decree Number M/27 dated 24/6/1394H His Excellency The President Ports Authority has imposed a fine of S.R. 20,000/- (Saudi Riyals Twenty Thousand) on the said vessel for contravention of Rules and Regulations for the prevention of pollution at Sea.

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